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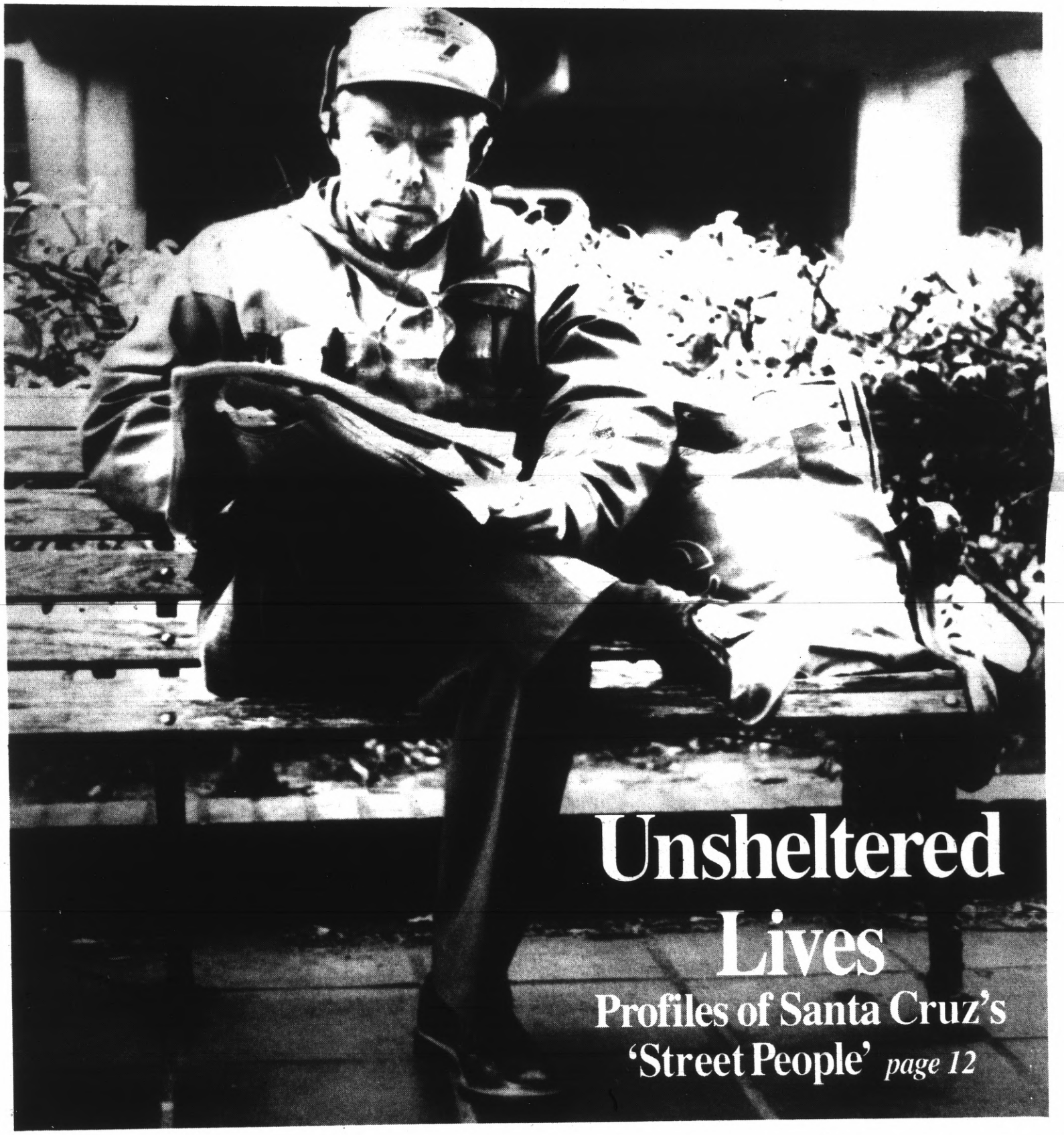
CITY on a HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz—17 May 1984—Volume 18, Issue 27



Unsheltered Lives

Profiles of Santa Cruz's 'Street People' *page 12*

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"The Best Weekly in the State"—California Intercollegiate Press Association, 1984

Gold Medalist—Columbia Scholastic Press Association, 1983

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GAU

"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

THE PRICE OF DEMOCRACY: President Reagan denied allegations Monday that the US fixed the El Salvador elections. Christian Democratic Party candidate Jose Napoleon Duarte—the candidate favored by the White House—defeated right-wing extremist Roberto D'Abuisson last week. An anonymous White House offical had stated that the CIA contributed $960,000 to Duarte's campaign. Reagan hailed the election results as a triumph of democracy. In El Salvador, all eligible citizens are required by law to vote. Ballots are dropped into transparent boxes and citizens' identification papers are stamped to indicate they have voted.

The US House of Representatives voted 212-208 last Thursday to give Reagan $129.4 million to spend at his discretion in Central America. The day before Reagan went on the air to warn US citizens of an international communist plot to take over all of Central America, starting with a "reign of terror" in Nicaragua. Reagan's national security advisor, Robert C. McFarlane, indicated that he thought the money should be used for covert military operations—an alternative to messy invasions.

JACKSON MAPS NEW TERRAIN: The Rev. Jesse Jackson narrowly lost the endorsement of California's most influential Hispanic political group, the Mexican-American Political Associaton (MAPA) on Sunday. Walter Mondale won MAPA's blessing with 125 votes to Jackson's 121, but Jackson and his supporters claimed the outcome as a victory. "We won," said Antonio Rodriguez of Latinos for Jackson. "The richest campaign almost lost to the poorest campaign." Mondale's national campaign co-chair, Duane Garrett, disagreed, calling Mondale's victory symbolic. But even some Mondale supporters were impressed with Jackson's showing, saying the results demonstrate that a coalition is forming in California between Blacks and Hispanics.

Gary Hart garnered only 24 votes at the convention and Ronald Reagan received no votes for the Republican endorsement, leading some GOP Hispanics to charge that the convention was rigged.

WHAT DID HE SAY?: The Department of Housing and Urban Development's number two man told a reporter that many Hispanic families live in overcrowded houses because it is "a cultural preference" for slum-living. "That is, as I found out, a characteristic of Hispanic communities, irrelevant to their social and economic condition," HUD Undersecretary Philip Abrams said.

Abrams' remark was met with sharp criticism from Hispanic leaders. Annette Oliveira of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund in San Francisco summed up the responses saying, "I think Mr. Abrams is exhibiting the kind of unfortunate insensitivity and ignorance of poverty that is so typical of the current administration."

CHECK'S IN THE MAIL: Amid reported minor leaks and other problems at the Diablo Nuclear Power Plant, PG&E announced last week that Californians are finally going to be able to pay their share for the utility's design and engineering mistakes. The corporation intends to ask the state Public Utilities Commission (PUC) for a $300 million rate hike to foot the staggering bill for the plant, now undergoing low-power testing. PG&E rate lawyer Ivor Samson said, "In some areas, we face a real uphill battle [to obtain the increase]."

Samson said he believes that PUC will take about three years to reach a decision on the rate hike request.

NO ROOM AT THE INS: A Brownsville, Texas court convicted a Catholic layworker last week of conspiring to transport two Salvadorans to the US. Stacey Lynn Merkt, 29, said she did not believe her actions were against the laws of God or the US because she believed the Salvadorans were political refugees. Despite the Salvadorans' testimony of the atrocities that drove them from their homeland, the federal immigration officals classified the couple as illegal aliens entering the US for economic reasons, making them ineligible for political asylum.

Merkt is part of the growing US sanctuary movement supported by more than 100 churches nationwide. Its members say they have a "moral obligation" to help Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees to a safe haven in the US.

OLDIE BUT GOODIE: This tidbit has been around for a while but we'll repeat it in case you hadn't read that on March 2 the Reagan Administration promised the US-installed Grenadan government $24 million to help complete its once controversial airstrip. That was the one Reagan claimed the Cubans were building as a staging area for communist aggression in Central America. Now White House spokesperson Larry Speakes says, "The airport is vital to the revival of Grenada's economy."

WHAT'S *news*

Saga's Questionable Taste: A student disgruntled by Saga's "inedible" food sued Merrill College last week ..... **page 5**

It's a Thin Line Between Love and Hate: State Senator Henry Mello's skill at pleasing both progressive and conservative constituencies may be his greatest strength and his greatest weakness ..... **page 6**

Scheer Perceptions: LA *Times* journalist Robert Scheer lamented the state of US-Soviet relations at UCSC last week ..... **page 8**

The Mall Beat: Street musicians fill the mall with music but some merchants are tone deaf to their charm ..... **page 14**

Thigh Anxiety: The fine tradition of sumo wrestling has been challenged by skinny new experts ..... **page 24**

The Rain of Fire: Reports from El Salvador indicate the use of incendiary bombs against rebels and civilians ..... **page 23**

Romancing the Night Away: Why are so many women becoming romance novel fanatics? ..... **page 25**

Strategic Hamming: *The Beaux Stratagem* by the UCSC Performing Arts Theater restores our faith in comedy ..... **page 29**

Just the Deux of Us: *Entre Nous* presents an feminist version of history ..... **page 30**

PMWB on the Move

Local liquor store owners may have thought the court-ordered injunction they obtained last week would stop the Preying Mantis Women's Brigade (PMWB) from protesting violent pornography in their stores. But instead of putting a lid on the demonstrations, the legal restraint has just moved the PMWB's actions outdoors. With one of their members out of jail little more than 24 hours for a previous protest, the Brigade picketed on the sidewalk in front of Lloyd's Liquors on the corner of Water and Soquel Wednesday afternoon.

In a related action on Tuesday night, four men, calling themselves the Seahorse Clan, destroyed an estimated 300 pornographic magazines in four Santa Cruz county stores: Live Oak Liquors, Forty-First Avenue Liquors, Lloyd's Liquors, and Park Foods. They used Ivory Liquid soap to destroy the magazines "because it looks like cum," said Seahorse member Bob Harrison.

"I support nudity and sex," said another Seahorse member Quincy Quarterwit, "but I resent it when sex is confused with violence."

"Just to accept pictures of women being put through meat grinders and chained and beaten and not be revolted is violent," said Harrison.

The men call themselves the Seahorse Clan after the parenting behavior of seahorses. "The female lays her eggs in the male's tail and he carries them to term," said Harrison.

The Seahorse Clan and PMWB said they do not advocate legal censorship of nudity or pornography, but wish to inform the public about the nature and consequences of violent pornography. Placards at PMWB's protest carried samples of *Hustler* magazine's cartoon "Chester the Molester."

The Brigade has organized a boycott of six Santa Cruz county stores that sell violently pornographic magazines to protest what they call the merchants' participation in a "support network for rapists and child molesters."

The stores include the four hit by the Seahorse Clan plus Bay and Mission Market and Village Bottle Shoppe in Scotts Valley. According to PMWB member Lisa Krakow, the boycott aims to increase "community pressure" with the result that these stores will stop selling violent pornography voluntarily.

Krakow said she believes people don't realize the lies that violent pornography perpetuates against women. "If you said that Black people enjoyed being lynched, people would be outraged. Yet here [in pornography] is a woman being beaten and chained and hurt, and she's smiling. Magazines like *Hustler* lie about women and they say we enjoy rape and pain."

Deanna Silva, a woman at the demonstration not affiliated with PMWB, was relaxing on her day off when she saw the Brigade and went in to Lloyd's to "see if this [the pornography] was for real." She said she had never looked at a violently pornographic magazine and said she was saddened and upset by the pictures she saw in *Hustler*.

Silva, who is a mother of a teenage daughter, said people should start saying to each other, "This is the magazine your 13-year-old daughter's classmates are looking at. Do you want them to think of her that way?"

—Linda Hooper

Peace Action Week

A Disarming Affair

by Kristin Schafer

THIS YEAR'S NATIONAL ELECtions have motivated many people to evaluate their political positions and goals, in light of the Reagan administration's foreign and domestic policies. UCSC's Peace Action Committee (PAC) is organizing a week of activities, May 19-26, during which they plan to identify common concerns among groups and individuals on the political left, and to cultivate political unity and strength.

"It's important to find creative and powerful ways to influence the power structure,"said PAC member Elizabeth Bird, a UCSC History of Consciousness graduate student. "The Peace Action Committee's motivation in putting this thing together is partly to find ways to be a stronger voice in shaping the national political agenda." The title of this spring's Peace Action Week is "Peace Through Justice: Creating Alternative Politics."

PAC's formation last fall, catalyzed by the US invasion of Grenada, resulted in Peace Action Days, which included speakers, a letter-writing campaign, and a peace rally. PAC's slogan for the event was "no business as usual." The birth of the group was in response to a "sense of need to link up issues of disarmament, military intervention, and domestic social justice," according to Bird.

"People aren't aware of how interconnected these issues are,"said History of Consciousness graduate student Tim Reed, also a member of PAC. Reed maintains that there is a tendency among US institutional and political structures to "divide things up into nice neat categories. What we're doing is counter to the divide and conquer strategy—we're trying to break down barriers and bring people together."

One of the week's evening forums, "Radical and Electoral Politics: Contradictory or Complementary?" will examine various means of applying political pressure during an election year. Participants will include the Santa Cruz Rainbow Coalition, People's Action Network, and Democratic Socialists of America. "One thing that brings groups [on the left] together," said Bird, "is the need to get Reagan out of office."

Reed stressed the effectiveness of political activism, citing the efforts of groups nationwide last fall as influential in persuading President Reagan to "take a second look" at invading Central America if he wins [the election],"said Reed. "Right now is a critical time to be acting."

Among the events PAC is coordinating for the week are: a forum on civil disobedience and direct action, a presentation of feminist perspectives on peace and social justice, and an alternative politics fair with music, poetry, speakers and dramatic presentations. Over 40 campus and community organizations will be involved with the activities, such as the Committee in Solidarity with the People of the Americas (CISPA), the Nuclear Freeze, Black Student Alliance and CalPIRG.

PAC is also organizing a conference at the end of the week, which will provide representatives from local groups with an opportunity to discuss common concerns and goals, and explore means of working together to effect change on a larger scale.

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Last fall's Peace Action Days were catalyzed by the Grenadan invasion; this spring's Peace Action Week is inspired by the upcoming November elections.

"A lot of people do a lot of shouting and yelling and ranting and raving here, but it isn't heard anywhere else,"said Lisa Pool, a first year UCSC student and an active member of PAC. "It's important to somehow have our voice heard outside of Santa Cruz."

Pool said she also believes it is vital during the upcoming week to focus on furthering political awareness and involvement. "For many people it's hard to think about the pains of the world. It's really hard to face,"she said. Pool noted the relevance of the workshop on "Processing Political Pain: Vulnerability and Psychic numbing," scheduled during the Peace Action Week. "It's important through all this work to have some sort of outlet for the feelings that come up. If you don't somehow deal with those feelings, you can't do anything."

Reed agrees that a major cause of political indifference is a sense of numbness. "What apathy actually means is a lack of feeling," he said. "You have to ask why people are unable to feel." Reed said he believes it is not necessarily a lack of concern which keeps people from being politically active, but a combination of feeling overwhelmed by issues such as the nuclear arms race or military intervention, and frustration or uncertainty about how to express dissatisfaction with the status quo.

"The only way to overcome frustration and fear is to act in the world," said Reed. "If you don't act, you lose hope. You lose the capacity to fully use your human energies."

A group of 15-20 PAC members are involved in organizing the Peace Action Week, and many others are also contributing, according to Reed. All PAC plans and decisions are made by consensus.

"When we come to a consensus, it feels like a high energy decision," said PAC member and first-year student Sara McCammot, although she admits reaching a consensus sometimes slows the decision-making process. "What people don't realize is that getting involved with this kind of stuff is energizing," she continued. "They think it's overwhelming, that it saps your energy. But you can get energy back."

McCammot is planning to channel some of her energy into a PAC project which is now in the planning stages: A Peace Resource Center. The group recently acquired office space in the redwood building behind Crown College, and hopes to set up a library there with literature and current information relevant to peace action.

Another long-term plan involves the possibility of Peace and Justice Studies becoming part of the UCSC curricula. To achieve this goal,PAC is encouraging students to work with the issues on an independent study basis. "Once there's a student demand, the bureaucracy will respond," said Reed. He observed that a commitment already exists among some administrators and faculty to support these areas of study.

On a more immediate level, PAC hopes the upcoming week of activities will promote political awareness, involvement, and communication. "There's a view that the left is always reacting, protesting," said Reed. "We want to try to create a positive alternative politics."

Peace Action Week Calendar

Saturday, May 19

9am registration, Louden Nelson Center—Nuclear Freeze Walk (sponsored by the Nuclear Freeze

8pm Merrill Dining Hall—Malcom X, a film documentary (sponsored by the Black Student Alliance)

Sunday, May 20

6-10pm Whole Earth Restaurant—Peace Through Justice Happy Hour.

Monday, May 21

7:30pm 247 Kerr Hall—"Radical and Electoral Politics: Contradictory or Complementary?"

Tuesday, May 22

12pm, 247 Kerr Hall—Video tape of Benjamin Sasway, draft resistor, followed by draft counseling

4-6pm, Charles Merrill Lounge—"Processing Political Pain: A Workshop on Vulnerability and Psychic Numbing"

7:30pm, Classroom Unit 1—"Feminist Perspectives on Peace and Social Justice"

Wednesday, May 23

12pm, Whole Earth Restaurant—Vigil combined with CISPA's

2:30-4pm, 247 Kerr Hall—Vandenberg Action slide show

7:30pm, TBA—"Civil Disobedience/Direct Action: What's it all about?"

Thursday, May 24

1:30-3pm, 247 Kerr Hall—Vandenberg Action slide show

Afternoon, Cowell Courtyard—Alternative Politics Fair

Friday, May 25

12pm, 247 Kerr Hall—"World Population Crush and Living Lightly on the Land"

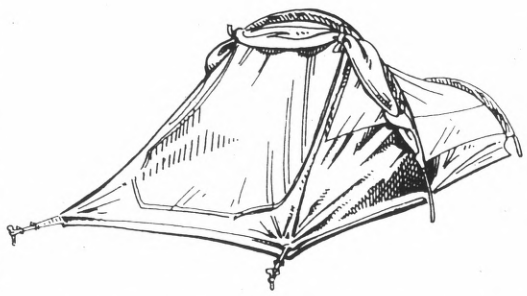
6-8pm, YWCA—Hard Times Supper (sponsored by Comite de Solidaridad con El Salvador) followed by speaker Odilia Rodriguez, with a slide show of her travels to Nicaragua

Saturday, May 26

12pm, Classroom Unit 2—"The Deadly Connection: Interventionism, Nuclear Weapons and Domestic Oppression" with speakers Saul Landau, Andy Barlow and others (sponsored by CISPA)

10am to 4pm,Conference on the Left's Political Agenda for Peace and Social Justice

Shelter for all seasons
. . . TENTS . . .



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Undergraduate students should have received a ballot in their college mailbox to elect a.Student Body Presidents' Council(SBPC) Representative for 1984-85.

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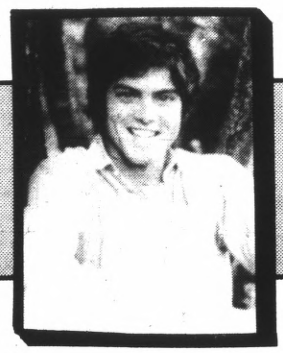
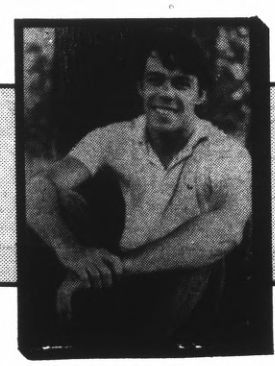
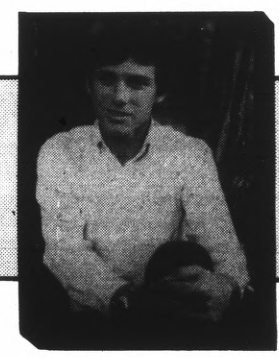


Kevin Gillis
The uniqueness of UCSC as a personal undergraduate institution must be preserved by incorporating our progressive past with an innovative future. I am a "Believer" in UCSC.



Steve Harris
Experience of 3+ years shows a need for:
—A strong united voice of the students.
—A campus network reaching all students.
—A student voice heard before decisions are made.
—A meaningful and effective dialogue between everyone.



Brad Neily
As a committed student rights activist and published poet, I will continue to voice and raise the collective issues concerning us as students of UCSC.

☆ RETURN YOUR BALLOT TO A CAMPUS BALLOT BOX BY MAY 23 AT 12 NOON. ☆

If you didn't receive a ballot, or if you misplaced it, go to any college office or the Campus Activities Office for a duplicate.

Photos by ANNIE VALVA

Student Sues Merrill College

Saga's Questionable Taste

by Ellen Guilbert Brown

HEARTBURN, STOMACH ACHES, and embarrassing gastronomical gurglings were just a few of the many complaints hurled at SAGA food corporation last Tuesday in a hearing at the Santa Cruz County small claims court. On the grounds of breach of contract, first-year student Fred Sampson sued Merrill College for $662.50 or the cost of two and a half quarters of SAGA food service.

The court ruled in favor of Merrill College but Sampson made his point very clear. "I chose the issue of breach of contract because [Merrill College's] contract says I'll be served *food* ." He added in a serious tone, "SAGA is not food."

Although Sampson's four witnesses offered compelling testimony about SAGA's food quality, their efforts were unsuccessful. County Commissioner Phillip Watts, who presided over the hearing, explained that since the quality of food was not mentioned in the contract, breach of contract is a moot point. He added that because students voluntarily renew their contracts year to year, they have the right to avoid a mandatory meal plan.

Rob Chrisler, Assistant Housing and Food Services Manager for Campus Housing at UCSC, was not suprised by Watt's ruling. Chrisler, who was a witness for Merrill College, explained his position. "There was no doubt in the university's mind that there was no breach of contract." Chrisler continued, "In our [Campus Housing's] opinion, he just wanted to get off the meal plan."

Sampson is not hiding the fact that he wants his money back. Before the trial took place, Sampson has special plans for the $622.50. In January, Sampson compiled 300 signatures of Merrill College students who "demand more kitchens" in the dormitories at Merrill. According to Sampson, "I wanted to donate the money I would have won with the suit to the construction of more kitchens in the dorms." However, he added sharply, "In February I gave my petition to Merrill Provost Ralph Guzman, Merrill Bursar Ziesel Saunders, and Frank Diaz, UCSC's SAGA food service director. So far I haven't heard anything at all."

Merrill College Bursar Ziesel Saunders, who received a petition, said she encountered considerable opposition when she submitted Sampson's requests to campus housing. Chrisler from Campus Housing explained why. "The last time we built kitchens was during the early to mid-'70s and at that time they were $20,000 apiece." He believes that today's construction costs are prohibitive.

Because dormitories are built with bonds earmarked for housing, Chrisler is concerned that renovating dorm rooms into kitchens may be illegal. When kitchens are built at Merrill, walls between double rooms are removed. Although kitchens can accommodate five to ten students, four spaces for incoming students are eliminated. Chrisler sees the inevitable housing shortage next fall as another major obstacle to kitchen construction.

"Assuming it is desirable and even affordable," said Chrisler, "what do [we] tell the students who are on a waiting list [for housing]—that by building a kitchen for those students fortunate enough to get housing, [we] just eliminated four spaces?"

Kitchen distribution guidelines vary among the colleges with dormitories. According to Saunders, Merrill grants kitchen privileges to students based on their class standing, and number of years on the meal plan and in the dorms. However, Merrill student Leslie Hansen believes that kitchen distribution is "occasionally unfair."

Merrill has space for 53 people in its seven kitchens. People's Alternative Dwelling (PAD), a Merrill-based housing cooperative, utilizes 20 of the 53 spaces. Hasen, who was trained as an RA for PAD during the spring and summer of 1983, "helped out the college by replacing an RA who was leaving," Hasen said. "When I decided the work was too much I quit. But because I had done Merrill 'a favor,' I got a kitchen—as a sophomore."

Sampson attributes the increasing popularity of kitchens to the "inedible" quality of SAGA food. In last Tuesday's hearing, four Merrill students verbalized their complaints as witnesses for Sampson's case.

George Katsikogiannis claimed in his testimony that SAGA food is worse than anything he ate during his 44 months in the army. Another student, Peter Dittmer, recalled the heartburn he experiences after many meals. Theresa Retzlass charged that the vegetarian meals lacked nutritional value. A final witness, Mehdi Nehawandian, blamed SAGA for stomach noises that embarrass him in class.

The audience appeared to be suppressing laughter as Commissioner Watts listened attentively to the witnesses' testimonies. However, one member of the audience remained serious about the students' grievances. In an interview after the hearing, John Wellingham, a Merrill/Crown dinner cook defended the quality of SAGA food.

According to Wellingham, who says he has been in the restaurant business all his life and whose family owns a prominent restaurant in the Monterey area, the students' accusations "didn't make any sense." He explained, "We use the same food as the restaurants do downtown. It comes off the same loading docks and the same trucks and comes out of the same cans and from the same produce distributors."

Wellingham attributes the difference in taste of food between Saga and restaurants to the fact that his courses must be prepared for more than 600 people. "I'm the first to admit that institutionalized food is not like homemade, but the products are of the same quality."

In response to Retzlass's vegetarian concerns, Wellingham contended that he follows vegetarian recipes approved by the University. Wellingham filled a container with milk. "Look," he said, "I use real milk for vegetarian dishes. I could use powdered, but I won't."

Vickie Anderson, manager of Merrill/Crown Dining Halls, was similarly disturbed by the witnesses' testimony. Anderson, who answers the written comments submitted in the Merrill/Crown cafeterias, claimed that "student responses are getting better." Anderson said, "Just because four students say 'SAGA is lousy' does not mean that it is lousy. I could have brought in ten people who would say they love the food, but I won't play numbers games." She continued, "When Fred said he ate two meals and got sick, he was ignoring the other 600 or so that did not get sick.

In Sampson's view, the 300 people who are demanding more kitchens comprise a significant part of the 600 who didn't literally "get sick." Still other Merrill students who did not testify in court have problems with the food. While eating lunch with her Stevenson friend, Rob Choi, Merrill student Tracy Kawano explained to *City on a Hill* her views on SAGA. "We just spent the first fifteen minutes discussing how bad the food is," explained Kawano. Rob Choi says she believes that Stevenson SAGA is better than Merrill SAGA.

But Anderson, who distributes and tabulates SAGA food surveys, does not believe SAGA food is significantly better at the other colleges. On a scale of one to four (1-poor, 2-fair, 3-good, 4-very good), Anderson rated Merrill in the 2.6 to 2.9 range on the basis of the surveys. She added, "Other colleges aren't much different." Contrary to what many students may believe, "Porter did not receive a 3.9 while Merrill received a 1.3," Anderson said.

In addition to surveys and written comments, each college cafeteria has a food service RA who handles complaints or suggestions. The five RAs, Chrisler, UCSC's SAGA food service director Frank Diaz, and the manager of the dining hall where the meeting is held meet weekly to ***discuss and try to remedy problems. In response to student complaints, the committee*** recently decided to offer juices at lunch and dinner, instead of only at breakfast.

Chrisler is optimistic about the efficiency of the committee and believes that SAGA is becoming increasingly responsive to students. "If we go by the letters and comments that students send in [about the food service], the program is probably in the best shape it has ever been in since the campus opened," he said. He added, "I don't mean that the food service is perfect because I don't think it is even possible to serve 3,000 meals three times a day and make everyone happy. But I think [that SAGA] is becoming very well received."

Sampson and his kitchen cohorts disagree. In addition to his kitchen plans, Sampson is formulating more SAGA alternatives. One of Sampson's ideas is a seven-meal plan in which students could still live on campus but would not be required to buy the 14- or 19-meal plan.

But Chrisler predicts that the plan would pose many problems. Chrisler believes students with seven-meal plans would begin cooking in their rooms with hot pots, hot plates, and toaster ovens. "Each cooking appliance is a potential hazard," said Chrisler. He pointed out that according to the campus fire department, the negligent use of cooking units in dorm rooms is the most common cause of dormitory fires.

While the construction of additional kitchens at Merrill seems unlikely in the near future, Fred Sampson is still waiting for a formal reply to his petition from the Merrill Provost and Bursar, and from campus housing. Meanwhile, Sampson is making new arrangements. According to Sampson, "I'm moving downtown this summer, and if my petition doesn't work, then I'll live at Oakes or stay downtown for good.'

Photo by LAURIE COLE

Graphic by YA'EL ORZECH

One witness claimed that Saga food is worse than anything he ate during his 44 months in the army.

State Senate Race

It's a Thin Line Between Love and Hate

by Doug Reed

IN THE POLITICALLY DIVERSE 17th district, state Senator Henry Mello must sometimes perform political high wire acts to balance his district's interests. Although Mello faces no opposition in the June Democratic primary, his ability to appease these conflicting interest groups will play a large role in the senator's November re-election bid.

Mello's district consists primarily of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties, along with small portions of San Benito and Santa Clara counties. While the district's northern constituents are generally moderate to progressive, the residents of Gilroy, Salinas, King City and the surrounding areas take a decidedly conservative view of politics. This north-south split and Mello's efforts to please both conservative and progressive groups have, on occasion, put the senator in hot political water.

Take, for example, Dave Stirling's appointment as general counsel to the Agricultural Labor Relations Board last winter. The general counsel is the top prosecutor for the board and essentially determines which worker grievances are heard. The United Farm Workers union (UFW) vehemently opposed the appointment and accused Stirling, a Deukmejian appointee, of representing growers' interests at the expense of farm workers. Mello disagreed, however, saying Stirling had performed well as interim general counsel. Mello's vote in the Senate Rules committee was essential to Stirling's confirmation.

The UFW responded to Mello's endorsement of Stirling by withdrawing its support from Mello's re-election campaign and backing Peace and Freedom Party candidate Joe Fahey in an attempt to unseat the senator. Fahey, however, has since dropped out of the race.

Roberto De La Cruz, a UFW lobbyist and spokesperson, said the group decided to back Fahey because, "We wanted to make sure we were working against Mello." He said that the senator "has nothing to offer to farmworkers or Hispanics or any progressive people in the area." De La Cruz also charged that Stirling flew on a private plane arranged by the attorney of a grower Stirling was prosecuting. If the allegation is true, the plane flight could constitute a conflict of interest.

Stirling was unable to comment, but according to his secretary, he believes De La Cruz's allegation is false. Bob Leidigh, an attorney for the Fair Political Practices Commission, said he was unaware of the charge and thus not willing to comment. "I'm not in a position to speculate on things I know nothing about, especially involving third parties." De La Cruz, however, was adamant about the issue, saying Stirling is "doing things that are illegal, and yet, in turn, he says that he's not biased."

Mello was also unavailable for comment at press time, but in a letter mailed to his constituents in February, he defended Stirling and his appointment. "He [Stirling] is an honest man who understands and respects our system of laws and government," Mello wrote. The senator, who served with Stirling in the state assembly for four years, added that he voted for the appointment because of Governor Deukmejian's efforts to dismantle social service programs. "I didn't want [Deukmejian] to use the rejection of Stirling as an excuse to appoint someone no Democrat could work with."

Despite the UFW's punitive actions against Mello, other local labor groups firmly support him. Jon Boutelle, secretary of the Santa Cruz County Labor Council, said, "We've always endorsed Henry." He blamed the conflict between Mello and the UFW on a lack of communication and said that he was concerned about union solidarity. "I'd prefer that we'd get together and work as a united labor front."

Mello's legislative work has aided both seniors and environmentalists and real estate developers. Photo by MICHAEL KAY

Mello's position in the state senate not only gives him a large influence over appointments such as Stirling's, but allows him to develop special legislation, notably bills for older citizens. As chair of the Senate Sub-Committtee on Aging, Mello has received high marks for his work with Food and Nutrition Services, a state agency that assists older citizens with special nutritional needs, and adult day health care—an alternative to institutional living. Jennifer Davis of the Santa Cruz Senior's Council, a private, non-profit agency that distributes $1.5 million in state and federal funds to local senior service groups, said Mello is "held in high esteem by the state-wide senior network."

Mello also helped found the California Senior Legislature three years ago. The 120-member body meets once a year for a week at the state capitol to review senior issues and write legislation to be introduced in the state legislature. The group, Davis said, "provides for genuine grass roots participation on legislation."

In addition, Mello has sponsored legislation which exempts "granny units" from local ordinances. The units are small dwellings separate from single-family houses and are not usually permitted by municipal zoning ordinances. Mello's legislation allows older citizens to live in the units, thereby maintaining independence while remaining close to family or friends should an emergency arise. Davis said she believes "granny-units" help protect the extended family and also resolve serious housing problems for seniors.

Mello's involvement with housing issues has, however, not always been so well-received. A year ago, Mello sponsored legislation which would have prevented cities and counties from halting condominium conversion proceedings after the process has begun. Although the legislation targeted no specific city or county, it was effectively limited to the dispute between the city of San Francisco and Traweek Investment Company.

In December 1982, after Traweek had begun the long process of getting city approval to convert 187 units to condos, the city passed a two-year ban on condo-conversions involving more than seven units. The company then approached a number of key state legislators in an attempt to have legislation introduced which would override San Francisco's ban. Traweek and its agents also made numerous campaign donations during this period, including $5,000 to Mello's re-election fund.

Mello's ability to please both progressive and conservative interests may determine his chances for re-election.

Opponents of the bill argued that Mello had no concept of San Francisco housing needs and was only catering to monied special interests. Mello, however, responded to the criticism in a letter written to his constituents which stated the bill was "a due process measure which required a city only to treat its citizens fairly." He added that his only intention was "to prevent a local government from backing out of contracts it sets up with its citizens." The issue became irrelevant, however, when the Assembly Housing Committee killed the bill.

While most of Mello's campaign donations come from local groups and individuals, outside donations such as those from Traweek are not uncommon. For example, a $15,000 donation—the largest Mello received last year—came from the Hughes Organization of Public Affairs Committee (HOPAC) based in Las Vegas, Nevada. According to Kurt Pessner, an associate of HOPAC's California treasurer Vigo Nielsen, HOPAC donates money to numerous candidates for local, county and state offices throughout California. He also stated that the committee's parent organization is Summa Corporation, a real estate development firm with additional interests in manufacturing. The corporation also owns a number of hotels and casinos in Nevada.

While ties exist between Mello and real estate development firms, the senator is also actively involved in environmental preservation. The League of Conservation Voters, an environment group that rates legislators' voting records on environmental issues, gave Mello an above average 67 percent rating, giving him the fifth best environmental record in the State Senate. Reed Flocks, chair of the Sierra Club's Santa Cruz group, said that while he cannot speak for the entire executive board, he personally believes Mello has a good conservation record. "I think Henry's sensitive to environmental issues," said Flocks. Santa Cruz County Supervisor Gary Patton concurred, saying Mello "has generally carried legislation that has been helpful to the county." He cited specifically a logging bill that arose out of the Soquel logging controversy. Patton did say, however, that he was personally disappointed with Mello's refusal to vote for the bottle bill last month.

Mello faces no Democratic opposition in the June primary, but will run against Republican Roger Magyar in the November general election. In 1980, Eric Seastrand lost the senate seat to Mello by only 680 votes and if the Republican party can repeat that performance with Magyar, Mello might have to toe that fine line of political support a little more closely to win.

Proyecto SOL

The Beginning of the Rainbow

by Craig Strang

ALTHOUGH IT MAY NOT BE APparent on the UCSC campus, multicultural education is alive in Santa Cruz. While the administration has failed to provide support for ethnic studies, even in light of the commitments it made during the Third World and Native American Studies hunger strike in 1981, programs like the one at Santa Cruz Garden School are beginning to bring such an education to local elementary schools.

Proyecto SOL (Science Oriented Learning), a program created primarily by UCSC graduate Mark Thomas, is hosting its Third Annual Multicultural Science Faire on May 23 from noon till 5 pm at the Garden School.

Blending scientific literacy with an understanding of other cultures to create a context for global problem-solving is a new approach in science education. It is also an approach that has rapidly commanded the respect and support of the Santa Cruz community. Students and teachers from seven elementary schools, university professors, local politicans, and nearly 40 community groups and organizations will participate in the Multicultural Science Faire. The Faire's theme this year is "Interdependence in Nature as Seen through the Eyes of Many Cultures."

Doni Kobus, a pioneer in multicultural education, told an audience at Cabrillo College last week that, "We Anglos are fast becoming a minority in our own country. By 1990 the majority of students in our schools [in California] will no longer be white. If we do not demand that our education system becomes global in its scope, the world will surely pass us by." Koni and other educators believe that accepting the importance of being able to understand and respect other cultures has been, however, a difficult step for ethnocentric US schools to take. Understanding the connections between science and culture, and their application to global issues such as world peace or world hunger has been hard for the US educational system.

Demonstrating these new integrated and systemic thought processes staged at the Faire by first through fifth graders might seem improbable. But it is happening just the same. The children have created their own school recycling center, planted a vegetable garden and many have established pen pals with children in Nicaragua, among other projects.

Woody is becoming a champion gardener and a virtual expert on the staple grains grown around the world by different cultures. He spent four straight lunch recesses planting out his bed, and last weekend the corn, lentils, beans, and sunflowers all sprouted. He was ecstatic Monday morning.

"It's amazing. Woody has never been able to focus on anything for more than 15 minutes before," says Elaine Greenapple, Woody's second grade teacher.

While Woody gets his feet muddy in the garden, some of his classmates are writing letters to their new pen pals in Nicaragua. They ask questions like, "Do you have cars and television sets like we do?" or "Do you really see monkeys in your trees?" Brigette though, wrote, "I'm sorry if someone in your family got killed in the war. When I heard about the war, I wanted to cry, but I didn't."

The goals of Proyecto SOL are action oriented. The curriculum is fully bilingual, a step toward acknowledging that by the year 2000 over half the children in California schools will be first-language Spanish speakers. Proyecto SOL believes that printing a curriculum in Spanish is a message to Spanish-speaking students and parents that Anglos respect their language, beliefs, and heritage. SOL goes beyond the melting pot theory of US immigration. It supports an alternative metaphor—the salad bowl—in which each flavor is fresh and distinct, but complements all the others. SOL's curriculum contains six cultures representative of the diversity found in US schools: Asian-American, Anglo-American, Latin-American, Afro-American, Native American, and Jewish-American. SOL teachers say that nurturing self respect for all students is a primary goal of the program.

SOL is an offshoot of another science program, Project Life Lab. Life Lab teaches science, nutrition and gardening, and was rated by the National Science Teachers Association as one of the top 12 science programs in the country. SOL takes an ecological approach to science but director Mark Thomas' definition of ecology is slightly untraditional. "Many science educators refer to the basic needs of life as food, air, water, and shelter. Perhaps they have forgotten another—respect," says Thomas. "It is our thesis that both ecology, the physical conditions, and culture, the social conditions, are life support systems in our global community."

According to Proyecto SOL, physical and cultural "laws" are inseparable. The program teaches kids to understand both of those systems to approach healthy problem-solving of global as well as local issues. Direct and immediate application of the students' knowledge of how the world works is an integral part of SOL's approach. "We try not to be partisan but we can't avoid being political," says Thomas.

"Once a child understands how energy flows through an ecosystem, it is not difficult for her to see, if given the chance, that by eating lower on the food chain, more people can be fed using less natural resources, and few need go hungry. Once children understand that all things in a community are interdependent, the concepts of racism and sexism become problems to solve systemically." Proyecto SOL's curriculum highlights progressive social change through profiles of cultural leaders such as Caesar Chavez, Harriet Tubman, and Mahatma Gandhi.

Thirty classrooms throughout the county are field testing SOL this spring. Of those, seven have been invited to participate in the Faire. Each class will bring its own science project which will illustrate the theme of Interdependence. Garden School classes will not only have exhibits, but will lead activities related to their projects.

Myra Dorns' first graders are building miniature human shelters from around the world out of materials that would be found in each country. Linda Moran's third and fourth graders are constructing an energy-efficient mud oven which needs only tiny twigs to maintain a steady flame. It is modeled after those used in Third World regions which have been denuded of fire wood. A specially-chosen group of children like Woody who are having trouble in school, has grown a multicultural garden in which each bed represents a part of the world and the foodstuffs grown there. The 40 community groups, ranging from the Sierra Club to CASA to Blacks in Science, will also lead activities at the Faire.

In addition to the science activities, SOL is also sponsoring three workshops which will focus on the need for multicultural education. Dr. Craig Schindler will lead the first workshop *on global problem-solving. The second will feature a panel discussion, including Santa Cruz* City Councilmember Mike Rotkin, UCSC's EOP office, SOL staff, and local bilingual teachers, which will look at existing multicultural educational programs in the area. Local school boardmembers will facilate the third workshop on how to encourage multicultural education in the community. Santa Cruz County Supervisors and most of the city council will attend the workshops.

Boil Proyecto SOL down to its barest essentials and it would ask students to respect each other and the natural world and the interdependence of all things. Thomas says he believes that if SOL can nurture these values in our children, then we can raise a generation that acccepts differences in perspectives and context. It would be a generation of individuals who can think systemically, interdependently in all facets of their lives. "Given all the skills to solve problems responsibly," comments Thomas, "whether they're on a local or international playground, children can forge positive social change."

UCSC graduate Craig Strang is a science teacher and the coordinator of Proyecto SOL's multicultural Science Faire.

Photo by LAURIE COLE

Proyecto SOL students are growing foodstuffs from each part of the world in their multicultural garden

'If we do not demand that our education system become global in its scope, the world will surely pass us by.'

Educator Doni Kobus

'Once children understand that all things in a community are interdependent, the problems of racism and sexism can be solved systemically.'

SOL Director Mark Thomas

On Reagan and the Russians

Scheer Perceptions

by Tenley Ruth

IT'S AN OLD CLICHE BUT ONE that never seems to wear out because it always rings true: history repeats itself. What the US is repeating these days, Robert Scheer says, is a 1950s political climate in which we can accuse the Soviets of anything—of being an evil empire, of wanting to take over the world at any cost, and of being godless monsters—without any analysis to back our sentiments.

Scheer, a Los Angeles Times reporter, freelance writer and author of several books, including his latest widely acclaimed *With Enough Shovels: Reagan, Bush and Nuclear War,* has spent the last 20 years doing what he did at Kresge Town Hall last Wednesday night: talking about Reagan and the Russians. He remembers how in the 1960s, the so-called radicals suggested that the communists were not murderous villains, as portrayed by the US. Looking back on it," he said, "it was not a terribly radical message; it shouldn't have ever been controversial. It was only controversial and radical given the madness that had dominated this country during the '50s—McCarthyism, the hunt for subversives, the search for 'who lost China [to Communism].' "

The same madness has returned, said Scheer, only this time the stakes are higher, with many more nuclear weapons and an administration that talks about fighting and winning a nuclear war. Robert Scheer has spent the last five years interviewing Ronald Reagan and members of his administration involved in the nuclear arena, as well as experts on the subject no longer involved in government. In his talk, Scheer consistently linked Reagan's background, ideology and well-honed theories, most of which haven't changed since the '40s and '50s, to the methods he uses to run this country today. "I didn't run into any evil men in my interviews," Scheer told a somewhat skeptical audience. "Ronald Reagan is a decent fellow. He's a man with an ideology, a world view, and we don't expect that of politicians. We think our politicians are supposed to move to the center, be cynical, be hypocrites, and Ronald Reagan has not done that."

Through his painstaking and "sometimes boring" research and interviews, Scheer has not only developed insights into the current administration's positions concerning nuclear weapons and nuclear war, but also a deep respect for the men that many people have come to fear,loathe, or simply dismiss as ridiculous. Scheer believes a popular misconception exists about the most powerful men in the United States. "Ronald Reagan should not be underestimated. He is bright, he is clever, he knows what he is talking about. He has spent a lot of time going over that speech,"Scheer said. "He is a true believer and true believers are formidable."

According to Scheer, "true believers" are people of all ideologies who suffer an affliction which allows them to hear only what they want to hear. "Reagan's mind works as an exquisite vacuum cleaner of the kind that picks up lint at one level but not at another level," Scheer explained to a laughing audience. "Ronald Reagan picks up anecdotes that support his analysis and he rejects anecdotes that don't—and the same with facts."

Scheer is careful to point out that he is neither pro-Russian nor anti-American. He is no radical either. In his well-tailored white suit, wire-rimmed glasses, and straight, graying hair, he rarely interjected his personal judgments or morals into his talk, saying his job was to explain what he thought Reagan's vision and program was, not to advocate a position for or against it.

The Reagan administration, Scheer told the audience, runs the country with complete disregard for guidelines followed by past administrations. Contrary to all previous presidents who appointed "doves"and "hawks" to their cabinets, Reagan has "picked hard-liners who picked people who hold the faith, who share his world-view," Scheer said. This novel policy is scary, Scheer concluded, because "it means no one of any importance in this administration tries to see anything from the Soviet point-of-view."

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

The Soviets 'have to think that we think that they think that we can use these weapons.'
—Robert Scheer on the arms race

Another aspect of the US's current foreign policy, according to Scheer, is the belief that the Soviets are the source of all evil and that there would be no "hot spots" in the world if it were not for Soviet communism. Scheer said this belief "denies 99 percent of what we know about human history. It's a statement that denies all religious, nationalist, regional, and irrational causes of tension in the world. It denies class differences and chauvinism as causes of tension in the world. It means," he continued, "that if the Soviet communists went out of business, the Protestants and Catholics in Ireland would suddenly embrace, as would rich and poor in Central America, Jews and Muslims in the Middle East."

A third departure from previous administration policies, Scheer said, is the current administration's position on arms control: "The Reagan administration does not believe in arms control," Scheer asserted. In Reagan's first major foreign policy speech after taking office, Scheer pointed out, Reagan referred people interested in his arms control policy to the book, *The Treaty Trap.* Scheer added that not one arms control agreements—the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, a ban on anti-satellite weapons, SALT II—has progressed since Reagan took office.

Another justification Reagan has repeatedly used for not pursuing arms control is that no nation has ever gone to war for being too strong. "What that means,"Scheer said, "is we do not take seriously the inherent risks of the arms race, the confusion, the misunderstanding. It trusts in the rationality and sensibility of your enemy."

SCHEER WAS QUICK TO POINT out that certain problems in our defense and foreign policies existed before Reagan took office. He cited the distortion of facts within the arms race as an example. "Much of the information we have on the Soviets comes from people in this society who have a stake in exaggerating it because they want to build new weapons systems," he said.

An unfortunate instance of lack of arms control and distortion of information, said Scheer, occurred in the late 1960s when the US turned down the opportunity to place a ban on MIRVing—placing multiple warheads on a single missile. At the time the media and the government were reporting that the Soviets were building their defense at a rate of four percent per year, to our two percent. The reported gap created a build-up fever in the US, and the few suggestions from arms specialists to control MIRVing were ignored.

"Lo and behold, a few years later, the Russians learned how to MIRV their weapons," Scheer recounted, "only they could put ten warheads on theirs [to our three] and suddenly we had this gap, a gap that would not have existed had we more vigorously pursued arms control." Several years later Scheer said that a leaked CIA report showed that the figures released to help create the build-up hysteria had been distorted upwards by 100 percent. The Soviets and the US had actually been building at comparable rates.

As Scheer pointed out, arms control includes trusting whoever you negotiate with, as well as being aware of the risk of not controlling the weapons. "In every instance," Scheer said, "we have led the race on the grounds that if we don't do it, they'll do it, and we need it for our security. And at every point," Scheer continued, "they've caught up and we've felt more insecure." We are at the mercy of the military industrial complex, Scheer said, because a lot of the information needed to explore the viability of arms build-ups is classified information.

Several aspects of the public debate over the usefulness of nuclear weapons were described by Scheer. He said that on the one hand, they are useless, citing Afghanistan and Vietnam as proof, in which both the Soviet Union and the United States failed, becoming "more and more barbaric" in their efforts to impose their belief on other peoples. Nuclear weapons did not help, he added.

The Reagan ideology takes another position, said Scheer: that nuclear weapons are beneficial for blackmailing purposes and intimidation. Along with this Reagan attitude, Scheer pointed out, comes an increased reliance on perceptions rather than reality. "They have to think that we think that they think that we can use these weapons," Scheer said. "Otherwise, they'll think that we think that they think that we're not tough enough and they can push us around."

Scheer cited many more contradictions peppering Reagan's policies, such as his recent "flip-flop" in his dealings with China. In a 1980 interview with Scheer, Reagan called the Chinese "godless monsters" who couldn't be trusted, and yet two weeks ago he sold them eight nuclear reactors, without signing a non-proliferation treaty. These huge swings in policy remain basically unquestioned, said Scheer, and the Chinese are now the good Communists while the Russians are the bad communists.

Scheer blames the government, the media and the public equally for this lack of analysis. Scheer responded to a question about why the press has treated Reagan "with kid gloves," by throwing the question back out to the audience: "Why haven't the things that have come out disturbed the public more?" he asked.

Always an optimist, Scheer considers Reagan's recent efforts at communication with China "a mandate to seek legitimate areas of accommodation, compromise and to use diplomacy vigorously." He also believes people are more alert, critical, and vocal now than they ever were. At the height of opposition to the Vietnam war, Scheer pointed out that only 30 to 35 percent of the population was critical of the war. "Now you have 60 to 65 percent of the people saying they want arms control [other polls put it as high as 75 percent]; they're frightened of nuclear weapons," Scheer said. "They have stuck, to that proposal consistently no matter what their administration has told them, no matter what the propaganda against them."

Scheer asked his audience to challenge chauvinism and "to be a little more tolerant of the actions of the rest of the people of the world." He added, "We must start from the humble position that we may not know what's best for the people of this world." Scheer realizes the obstacles to decreasing the US arsenal; one, he says, is that "We can always count on the Soviets to do terrible things."

But, Scheer stressed that the nuclear issue is really very simple; and that people are "capable of handling complex information, of figuring things out and coming to decent conclusions," especially when given the chance and the encouragement.

Fifty thousand nuclear weapons exist in the world, with firepower the equivalent to 6,000 World War II's or four tons of TNT for every woman, child and man. Scheer offers no solutions, suggesting only that people become more concerned. "What's happened with the nuclear arms race is that people got concerned in a faddish way," he asserts. "They get concerned for a certain amount of time, after watching a movie, after Reagan makes a speech. You're not going to get arms control by being active for a few weeks here or there. It requires consistent day in and day out work by governments and people over a long haul."

Generation Breakdown

by Kristin Schafer

ANNIE IS A 16-YEAR-OLD HIGH school student who likes art, creative writing and dealing with people. In the last year and a half, she has run away from home four times.

"Sometimes frustration and anger build up inside," she explains. "Your parents don't give you room to breathe." Annie stayed with friends each time she ran away, sometimes friends who were "into drugs and sex." For her, as for many youth, being a runaway was a frightening experience. "It was really scary," she says. "I didn't know what was going to happen next."

The problem in Annie's household was lack of communication between the teenager and her mother, a single parent. Through counseling provided by the Santa Cruz Crisis, Runaway and Homeless Youth program (CRHY), this communication barrier was broken down. "They really understood," Annie says of CRHY. "They knew what to say. They helped me understand things from my mom's point of view, and helped my mom understand things from mine."

The crisis program provides a hot-line with therapists available for emergency counseling 24 hours a day. CRHY is one of five programs which make up the Santa Cruz Youth Services Agency. The others are Youth and Family Services (YFS), the Project in Change and Opportunity (PICO), and the School and Community Primary Substance Abuse Prevention program.

YFS, with offices in both north and south Santa Cruz county, works with conflicts and problems within families on a long-term basis. PICO addresses educational and vocational issues for adolescents. The Substance Abuse Prevention program handles alcohol and drug related struggles.

"There are standard problems that youth face as part of our culture," notes Youth Services (YS) director John Wedemeyer. "We hope that after six to eight years most youth grow through these problems. During that period, if they don't get the proper response and attention, they could end up being delinquent adults."

YS programs handle problem areas that include runaways, adolescents pushed out of their homes, cases of physical and sexual abuse, alcohol and drug abuse in youth, and emotional family conflicts. Two primary goals of the agency are to divert youth from the courts and legal systems, and to help families live and work together. YS's theoretical focus involves addressing an individual's problems within the context of his or her family structure.

For Annie, this approach seems to have been successful. Her relationship with her mother has improved. "We just say how we feel about everything," she explains. She is satisfied with her schoolwork, which she says had been a source of guilt. The teenager plans to attend summer school "to make up for doing so badly last year," and hopes to eventually enroll in a four-year college and perhaps become a psychologist.

Annie is currently involved in a support group organized by YFS North. Once a week she shares her thoughts and feelings with other young women who are having similar experiences.

"It was great to see girls get together and articulate to other girls what was going on in their lives," says UCSC Sociology student Kathie Jacobson. "It was exciting to see them form their own community—it normalizes their processes for them." Jacobson co-facilitated a support group similar to Annie's as part of her volunteer work with YFS. She, along with several other UCSC students, acquired the position of support counselor last fall through UCSC's Psychology Field Study Program.

Pat Martin, the director of the nine-year-old field study program which places about 200 students yearly in community agencies, calls Youth Services "the very best placement that I offer students." She says students are able to observe counseling through one-way mirrors, see themselves in simulated counseling situations on video tape and receive training from top-quality staff.

"Our program requires ten hours a week," says Martin, "but students get so involved [with Youth Services] they spend much more time than that."

UCSC student Steve Terrini, who will graduate in June with a degree in psychology, has been a YFS support counselor for nine months and spends roughly 12-14 hours a week with the agency. "I could have spent another 10-12 hours a week if I had had the time," he says.

Terrini explains that while the family therapy process is sympathetic to the parents' position, his role as support counselor is geared toward the adolescent. "I can be a big brother, or a peer—other times I feel like a therapist," he explains.

Photo by LAURIE COLE

Youth Services counselors Sue Webb and Neil Brown help runaways, homeless adolescents, and drug abuse victims with their problems.

A support counselor is involved with a maximum of six individuals at one time, who range from 12 to 18 years of age. Many youth are referred to YFS by the Probation Department, and others by school counselors or officials. Other components of Youth Services, such as the crisis program, cooperate with various other community agencies including Child Protective Services and the Parent Center.

CRHY program director Phyllis Wasserstrom says she believes the interaction between Santa Cruz social service agencies is an important aspect of their strength. "Agencies in this community network well together," she says. "We got 50 free tickets to the play *Runaways* when it was playing up on campus. The more of that kind of networking the better."

Another example of inter-agency cooperation is the break-dancing program co-sponsored by Youth Services and the Louden Nelson Center. Three days a week 25-30 adolescents gather at the Center's auditorium to practice and learn the art of "breaking." According to Richard Harris, a staff person at the Center who monitors the dancing, the youth can "use this as a vehicle for them to move on to other positive areas. Dance, theater—whatever it may be."

Marsea Marquis, the general coordinator of the program, along with YS outreach worker Ishmael Huggins, notes that "performing gives the kids a lot of self-esteem. Plus they are making money for performances." Youth from the program participated in last week's Cinco de Mayo celebration at Louden Nelson. They also performed in a recent exhibition to raise funds for Jesse Jackson's presidential campaign.

Other special projects coordinated by YS include a drug education program and Safe-ride, a service which provides transportation for youth at night. "They are always thinking up new ways to serve the community," says Martin.

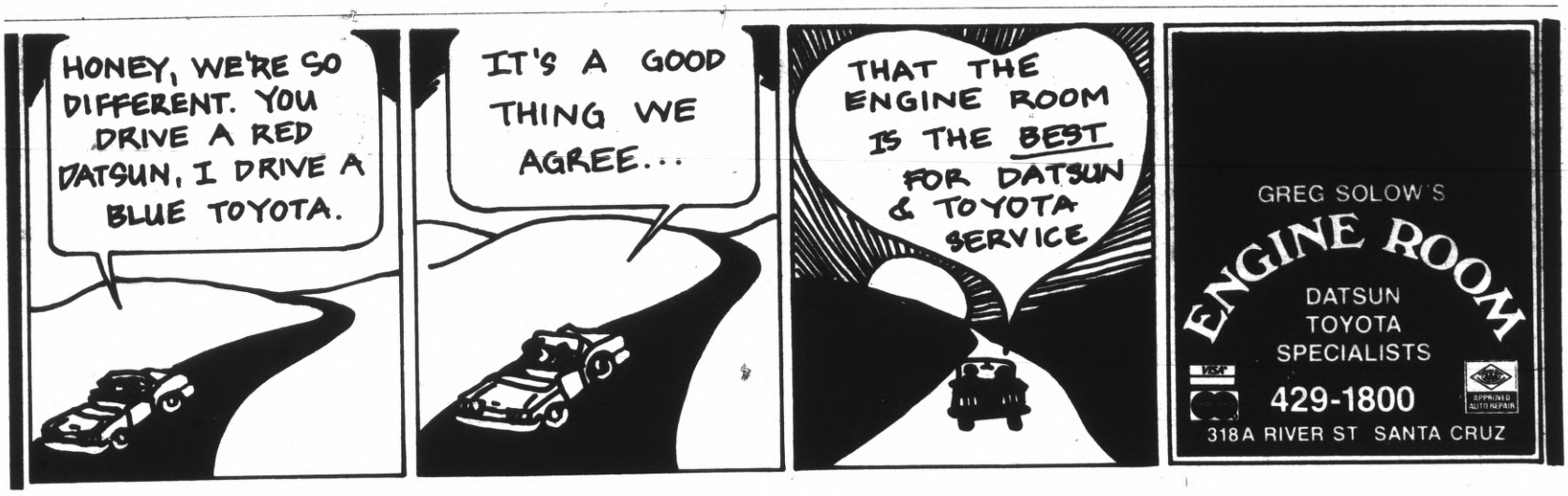
The agency receives funding from a variety of sources, on federal, state and local levels. They renew their grants and contracts yearly. "Those that aren't renewable we try to replace," says agency director Wedemeyer. A portion of the funding is also provided by the sliding-scale fees paid by clients.

According to UCSC graduate Lundi Bancroft, the amount of energy spent on raising money for the agency is "discouraging." Bancroft is filling a temporary YS office position, and also is training as a volunteer crisis counselor. "If only they could have the same amount of money without spending so much time on it," he says.

UCSC Psychology student Laurie Cole, who spent six months as a support counselor with YFS, notes the sometimes intense competition for counseling space. "The place gets so crowded in the afternoons and evenings—sometimes we see kids in the kitchen."

Although Cole describes the type of work done at Youth Services as an "extremely stressful profession" where the rewards are "real slim at times," she recommends field work to all students in any area of study. "Leave the classroom, leave the textbooks behind, and go out there and do it," she advises. "Take some of this theory you've been learning about and apply it."

Beyond providing valuable experience for students, volunteer work at a community agency may affect the life of someone like Annie—someone perhaps in need of a role model, or simply wanting emotional support for who they are and who they are becoming. ✓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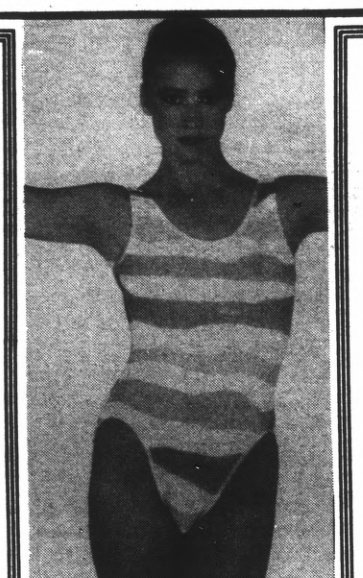

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Commoner on Jesse Jackson

The Uncommon Candidate

by Eric Engles

"JESSE JACKSON HAS ALREADY CHANGED THE political history of the United States." This was Barry Commoner's message when he spoke to a small but enthusiastic crowd at the upper quarry last Tuesday. "What Jackson has done," said Commoner—himself a presidential candidate in 1980 and currently vice-chair of Jackson's campaign—"is what most of us progressives, for 20, 30, 40 years, have been dreaming of: mobilizing the powerless and showing they have power to influence elections.

"We've got to send Ronald Reagan back to California for good," Commoner continued. "The rest of the world is watching us, to see whether the American people will re-elect this man of bizarre belligerence. And Jesse Jackson's participation in this campaign is the only guarantee that we will in fact repudiate Reagan."

Commoner detailed the argument for why white, middle-class progressives—who constituted a majority of the audience—should support Jackson in the June 5 primary. Of all the candidates, Commoner pointed out, Jackson alone raises the major "unspeakable" issues of our time: institutionalized racism, the military budget, and capitalist exploitation of the working class.

Commoner also compared Jackson to Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln, said Commoner, was elected after a long period of "ignominious" politics and a succession of unremarkable presidents—Pierce, Polk, Buchanan, Tyler— who were afraid to discuss slavery, the unspeakable issue of the era. According to Commoner, Lincoln became president and a great leader because he and the Republican Party had the political courage to say, "We're going to talk about abolishing slavery in this election." Commoner argued that Jackson, by discussing today's unspeakable issues in an atmosphere of "dying politics," is in a similar historical position.

One thing everyone except Jackson avoids talking about, said Commoner, is the powerless position of workers in a capitalist world economy. This issue is so unspeakable that even Commoner didn't address it directly, avoiding the word "capitalism" and relating only what the Pope said: "Since workers create capital they should have a strong voice in deciding what to do about it, how to invest it." Jackson is the only candidate, Commoner said, to support the rights of workers, like those who want to fight the shutdown of the steel plant in Youngstown, Ohio.

Similarly, only Jackson, said Commoner, talks about the US's inherent racism both at home and in our foreign policy. Every Black and Hispanic person knows, according to Commoner, that "there are many Americans who believe that the reason why Blacks and Hispanics are poor is that they aren't as smart, they aren't as hard-working. And every Black knows that until we get rid of that inherent racism, this country will never be a real democracy. Nobody wants to talk about this—except Jesse Jackson."

Commoner emphasized that the military budget is another major unspoken issue. He pointed out that if it weren't for the Soviet Union, we could get rid of our entire military budget, we'd have no business anywhere in the Third World, there would be no sense in nuclear weapons." Then he suggested that the Soviet Union doesn't have to be our enemy. "Can't we, after 40 years, have a treaty of peace with the Soviet Union? Imagine what the world would look like if we stopped spending $500 billion a year on armaments and instead helped us and the Third World rebuild our countries.

Commoner said only Jackson raises the 'unspeakable' issues of racism, the military budget, and capitalist exploitation.

"That's an unspoken issue," he continued, "And Jackson speaks about it because he's the only one who says let's cut the military budget. That's the touchstone of the difference between Jackson and Mondale and Hart. Are you aware of the fact that Hart and Mondale, right now, are in favor of a three to four percent real dollar increase in the military budget, and Reagan has bargained himself down to just about the same position?

"So what I'm saying is: Jackson has penetrated to the moral base of politics. Reagan has two 'moral' positions. One is that it's better for the country if the rich get richer. The other is that the way to deal with countries with whom we disagree is to use force or threaten to use force. Jackson is the only candidate who has taken Reagan on using that moral basis."

Commoner added that Jackson refuses to base his campaign on appearances. "Do you realize he hasn't had a single television ad?" Commoner asked the audience. "That is a revolutionary change in American politics. He has at last given politics a good name."

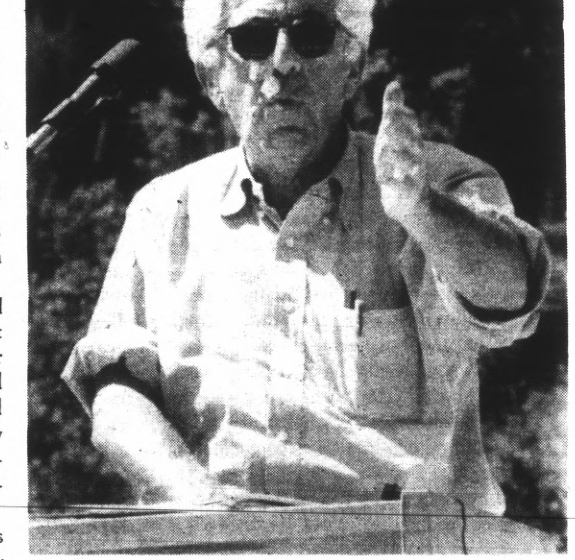

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Vice Chair of Jesse Jackson's campaign Barry Commoner spoke to a crowd at the upper quarry

Because Jackson is the only candidate who represents a progressive alternative to Reagan, Commoner argued that progressives should vote for Jackson. "I don't see any justification for progressives to support Hart or Mondale," he said, "none whatsoever. There are always people who are looking for a winner. But that's a silly way to play when what's at stake here is an historic development."

According to Commoner, the only way to beat Reagan is to oppose him. "And whoever the candidate is, opposition to Reagan will be a reflection of what Jesse Jackson has done," said Commoner. "The bigger the vote Jackson gets in the primaries, the more likely it is that whoever is nominated in San Francisco, will carry the fight to Reagan and win it. Mondale can win if he brings Jackson's constituency into the campaign. The Republicans are afraid of Jackson.

"You can expect to see Jackson keep going right after San Francisco—win or lose." said Commoner. "The rainbow coalition is going to continue. There will be a national convention early in 1985. Preparations are already made for work in local campaigns in November, and in '85 and '86. What you're seeing is the birth of a real progressive movement in the United States.

"And it is right and proper that Jackson's campaign begin in the Black community. A campaign directed at lifting the votes from the bottom, a campaign directed at empowering the poor and the powerless, should be led by Blacks. They have led the way. And it's up to us now."

CAMPUS *clips*

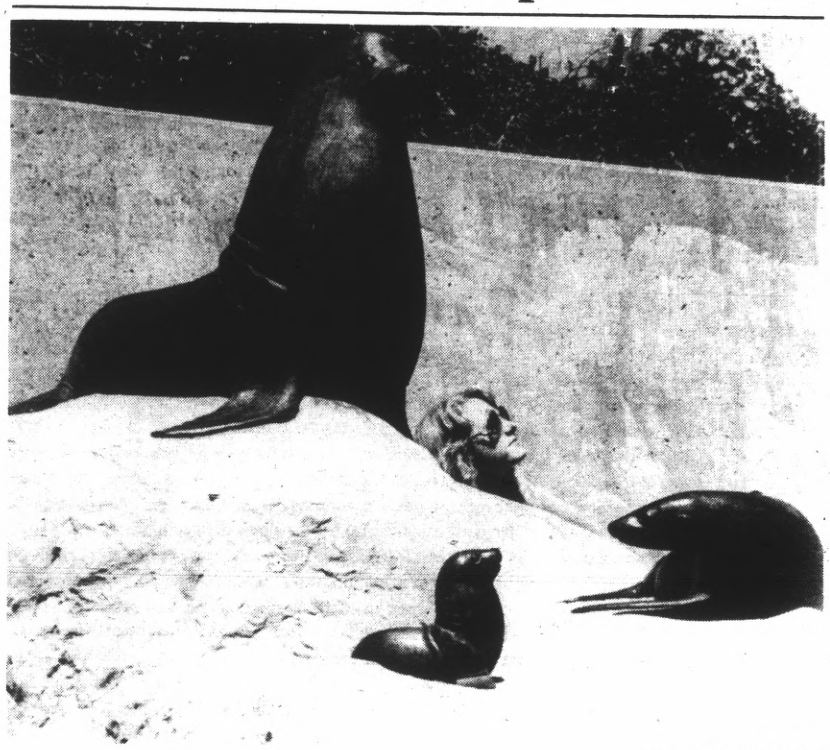

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Nancy Shaw Day

The recent ruling by the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission that Community Studies professor Nancy Shaw was a victim of sex discrimination at UC represented a major legal victory, but it didn't change the fact that Shaw's legal fees are piling up. To drum up financial support for Shaw, the Nancy Shaw Legal Defense Fund is holding a book, record, and tape sale on campus June 4, which they've also designated Nancy Shaw Day.

The Fund is soliciting book and record donations which should be left at Kerr Hall 19, McHenry Library Entrance, Merrill 5, or Oakes 207 from May 21-June 1. The Fund also needs people to help plan the sale. Anyone interested in helping should call Rex Beckham, 688-2580; Louise Gross, 425-8710; or Kathie Olsen, 462-4579 for more information.

Don't Procrastinate

It's not too late to vote for next year's UCSC Student Body Presidents Council (SBPC) representative. The SBPC representative acts as a liaison between students and administrators at UCSC and UC systemwide.

The representative also participates in developing campus policy while sitting on the Chancellor's Advisory Council and the University Council, which is comprised of college representatives. In addition, he or she works with the Student Lobby to monitor the legislature and UC Regents.

This year there are three candidates. Ballots are available at every college office and must be turned into a college ballot box by Wednesday, May 23 at 12 noon.

Let's Keep the Redirects

The UC administration recently rejected a proposal from a systemwide Academic Senate committee that would have eliminated the redirect program in UC's admissions process for fall 1985. Due to the growing number of applicants to UC in recent years, the committee had proposed a multiple application filing system, which would have required students to file applications to each UC campus separately. Under the current redirect system, students apply at only one campus and list their alternative choices. The committee recommended eliminating the program because it is too successful; some campuses like UCLA and Berkeley were overwhelmed with redirected applications for fall 1984.

This year the engineering and computer science departments on all UC campuses implemented a multiple application filling system. The UC administration decided not to implement the system for the entire UC system until they have evaluated the success of the system in those departments.

Wing for the Animals

Despite testimony by veterinarians and concerned citizens of animal abuses at UC Berkeley's animal research laboratories, state legislators ruled April 30 to allocate funds for the construction of a new wing to the Life Sciences Building. This building houses an estimated 25,000 of UCB's 70,000 research animals and is the site of the majority of animal abuses which occur at the university.

In their ruling, members of the State Finance Subcommittee agreed that the funds will not be appropriated until certain conditions are met. The university must provide adequate space for animal cages and feed. The labs will also need to develop and supervise an ongoing training program which meets American Association of Laboratory Animal Care standards and be certified by the US Department of Agriculture by September 30.

Of the testimony presented, that of the California Post-Secondary Education Commission (CPEC) carried the most weight. After a two-month study of the facilities, the commission concluded the university was trying to improve conditions but lacked sufficent facilities to do so. By funding the proposed wing, state legislators hope the quality of animal care will improve.

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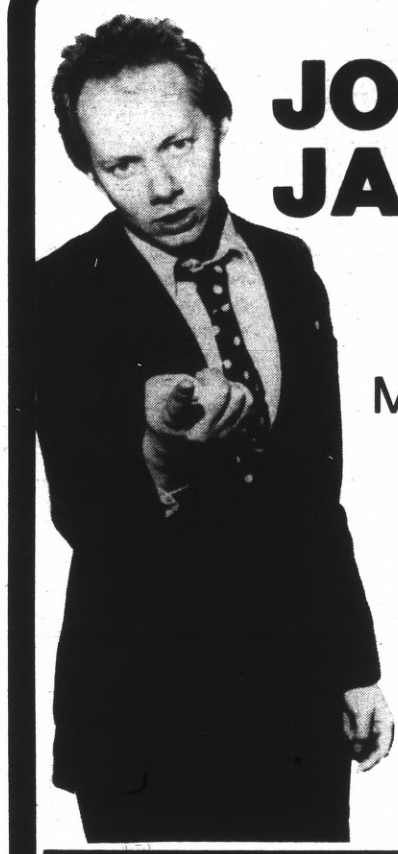

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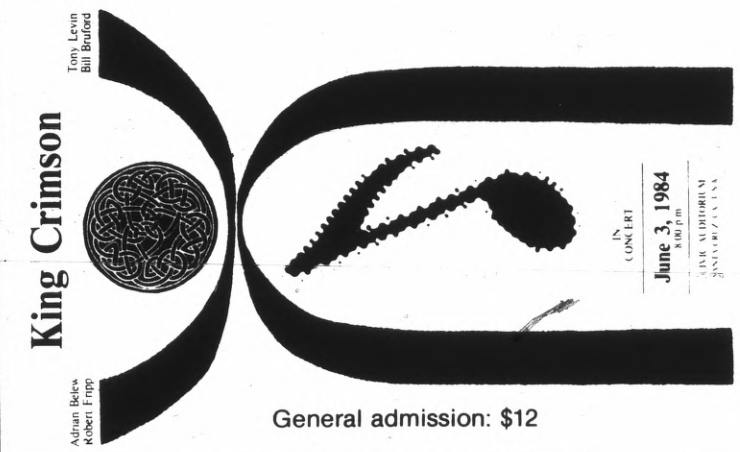

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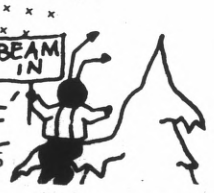

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Street Chronicles

by Chris Geiger

ADORNED IN A PSEUDO-INDIAN OWL MASK, a dancer skips and spins down the street, bells tinkling and fringes flying. A saxophone player tap dances to his own riffs nearby. In front of Zoccoli's Deli, a hunchbacked fellow digs through the trash, periodically stuffing something into his mouth.

Downtown Santa Cruz has a reputation for flamboyance. Few similar-sized cities offer experiences so potentially vivid as a stroll down Pacific Garden Mall. But verbal abuse and other anti-social behavior are also everyday realities there. The blame often falls on Santa Cruz's "street people," that broadly-defined melange of bench sitters, panhandlers, and travelers who frequent downtown sidewalks. Merchants and residents periodically advocate "cleaning up the mall" as a solution to these problems.

Such a "clean-up" can take controversial forms. Some Santa Cruz businesses hired their own team of security guards last year to patrol the mall. Santa Cruz police officers have been accused of brutality on several occasions, usually against illegal campers. And downtown merchants and residents last week proposed an increased police presence on Pacific Avenue to the city council.

Wesley

Photo by NANCIANNE COYNE

Violence directed at the "street person" stereotype has made the news in recent months. In February three Soquel High School students were convicted for an unprovoked "bazooka" attack against a shaggy-haired pedestrian, in which the victim was seriously injured. Last month the Santa Cruz *Sentinel* ran an editorial mourning the death of Raoul, a veteran mall sitter. Two men threw Raoul off the San Lorenzo Park pedestrian bridge, killing him apparently for a bag of groceries.

Another controversy stemmed from the recent UCSC electoral challenge rulings. Some UCSC students listed campus addresses on their voter registration cards, although they were living illegally in the woods or in campers on campus at the time. Superior Court Judge Harry Brauer ruled some of these votes valid. But in a separate decision last week, Brauer ruled that voters may not register at parks or post office boxes, thus eliminating street people from the electoral process.

Defining a "street person" is problematic; some locals seem content to lump any and all mall idlers into this convenient stereotype. But many people falling under this label have jobs and indoor homes, and some have been here longer than most "normal" residents. For a closer look at the mysterious personal lives of this much-maligned sector, *City on a Hill* took to the streets.

"MOST FOLKS DON'T REALIZE THAT [STREET people] are really nice people," said Ronnie, a tall fortyish man sporting a Peruvian sweater and large crystal pendant. "Of course some are crazy, but they're still just human beings."

Originally from Ludington, Michigan, he speaks quietly quietly and thoughtfully, often referring to Buddhist teachings, and seems to enjoy his lifestyle. Ronnie said much of his early life was spent in Japan and India, where he developed great respect for Asian people. "Japan really woke me up to life in many ways," he said, and went on to describe the difference in attitudes toward the land and in attitudes toward beggars. "In India, people are all over the streets. It is not unnatural for that to be, just like it's not unnatural for a person to be a farmer or merchant—they are just different facets of the same reality.

"But there's really no difference between Asians and Americans—people are people," he commented.

Ronnie camps in the woods, occasionally staying at a friend's farm on weekends. He said he once owned a house in Ben Lomond, was married and had children. "But that fell apart for me," he said, "because I was only trying to escape my message in life, which is to keep moving." He buys and sells at the flea market on weekends, and occasionally does odd jobs. In the past, he said he has also lived on the streets of Beverly Hills and Hollywood, which were "much more intense" than Santa Cruz.

"The thing most people are interested in about street people is 'what are they doing,' " Ronnie said, relaxing and sipping his tea. "Of course you can see them as victims of society. But if you look, you may find that they're very positive; following what their inner being tells them to do, many find themselves on the streets. Many have had incredible past experiences."

Ronnie said he has experienced hostility from "ordinary" people, usually over minor issues such as "asking for three cups of hot water instead of the usual two [from mall restaurants]." He said that he felt that the furor over the "transient element" is overblown. "Polarities are really fabricated," Ronnie said, "but they're a fact of life at the moment. It's real serious when people start getting hurt."

He emphasized the sense of community among street dwellers, and the sense of obligation they have to each other. Ronnie noted that they connect with an "incredible" number of people in an ordinary day. "Compare that with an 'ordinary' person who lives in a box, goes to another box, and back to the original box to sleep. How much time is left to really relate to each other?"

Ronnie expressed apathy about the recent attempt to enfranchise street people. "I don't believe we should be involved in politics period," he said. "Mind and heart are more important."

THE DAY WAS SWELTERING, BUT TIM WORE LAYers of wool sweaters and army fatigues. Brown pants extended down over torn nylon boots and dragged on the ground as he walked. His fingernails were long and lined with dirt; his face was thin, eyes hungry. Tim spoke in a low voice, his quick words infused with religious turns of phrase, sometimes rambling off into what sounded like utter nonsense.

Between sentences Tim would often glance around furtively, mutter rapidly to himself, and become oblivious to questioning. Occasionally he broke into beaming, secret smiles.

Walking towards Erik's Deli for some coffee, Tim explained that he accepts money gratefully from people who will give it, and often roots through garbage for his food. He relaxed into the cafe chair, despite an extremely disconcerted waitperson. In lucid moments, pieces of Tim's history gradually emerged. He was born near St. Louis in Blackjack, Missouri. After living with his uncle for awhile, he said he joined the navy. Although he considered going to quartermaster school, he "didn't want to learn the forced routine, but the true existence. I was transferred to attack squadron 88, which was symbolic of . . ." Tim attached symbolic significance to most events.

He said he stayed in the navy from 1971 through 1976 and was on

Jimmy

Photos by CHRIS GEIGER

three Mediterranean cruises. After discharge he lived in Jacksonville, Florida, where he evidently had difficulty adjusting to civilian life. "There were problems of having to escape problems of feeling closed in, due in part to having been on the boat." He said he worked as a "ground crew expert" with a "Kentucky mountain man tree trimmer," and in a grocery store. Later he drifted through Texas and Arizona into California, and was taken in by various religious groups along the way. He spent eight months in a mental institution, "in order to conquer the state of truthfully returning to the sea I observed," he explained. "The true avenue of the mind is feeling."

Tim has spent three years in Santa Cruz, where he claims to have a "secret congenial agreement" with many people on the street. "I don't have much of a plan other than remaining here," he said. "I feel positive, very positive. I feel that the escape route is directly here, either drinking black coffee, or coffee with cream and sugar."

JIMMY DOESN'T CONSIDER HIMSELF A STREET person, although he has been "helped out" by them in hard times. "They're mostly OK," he said. "Of course there are a couple of turds in the punchbowl—there always are."

He said he arrived in Santa Cruz penniless, after being robbed on the way down from Portland. Friends in Santa Cruz had invited him down, but had been evicted the day before his arrival. Jimmy now does odd jobs and looks for work, and sometimes lives with his girlfriend.

We sat across from Bookshop Santa Cruz, attracting occasional sidelong glances from passersby. Jimmy remarked that he would like to go back to school, possibly Cabrillo College, to study art.

Jimmy told of his recent experience with a group of high school students. "They had short hair and a tire iron, and were about to beat on me. I yelled 'I am not a street person' and managed to stop them. I feel like I'm sandwiched between the cops and criminals; thrown in jail one day, and then attacked by these Reagan generation kids."

At this point, another non-affluent-looking young man walked up to us. "You guys broke?" he asked. "Here's some money to share around." He gave Jimmy a five dollar bill, and we thanked him. Jimmy went into the store, to get change and split up the bill. "Need some money or coffee?" he asked me.

WESLEY WAS BORN IN NEW YORK CITY, AND worked as a construction worker, truck driver, and mover. He said he tried college in the Midwest, then joined the navy during the Vietnam War to avoid being drafted into the army. Later he said he worked as an encyclopedia salesperson, and began travelling 14 years ago. Thirty-seven years old, Wesley has been in California for ten years, "travelling up and down the coast, working for awhile, sometimes settling down for a few months." He has also lived on the streets of Monterey, Seattle, and San Diego.

Wearing his purple embroidered poncho and straw hat, Wesley was sitting on a secluded bench, behind some bushes on the mall. He has not experienced much hostility in Santa Cruz. "Just the average hassles, nothing spectacular. I'm pretty laid back," he said. "I avoid cops. I know the routes of the officers, and about ten minutes after they go by, I leave. When a cop car goes by, they can't see me behind the bushes."

He was not surprised at Judge Brauer's ruling on transient voter registration. "I didn't think they would let them vote," he said. "They don't have enough property. I'm for having the right to vote, I just don't think I'd do it."

Wesley turned the topic over to the Soviet's Olympic boycott. "It's a pretty heavy thing, boycotting because of physical violence," he said. "I think that the next time the two countries have contact, it'll be a nuclear war." Disturbed, he stood up and paced angrily around the patio. "They're going to fire missiles at the USA to show they're not afraid. WWIII has already started, and the Soviets will win because America is the world's most hated people. They're not going to hurt us, the propertyless people, but they'll beat the shit out of America."

PORING OVER HIS PERENNIAL SPORTS PAGE, Lowell tabulated baseball scores, "Let's see...19 to 17, 1917—that's a good year for the Russians," he joked in his high, elfish voice. "The Russians aren't coming to LA, you know. There's too much smog; they said 'we don't want no smog.' "

Lowell is a true mall landmark. He fixes himself for hours on a bench, listening to sports on his AM radio, reading sports, wearing his 1984 Olympics cap. His short hair is graying, and a week's whiskers cover his face. He speaks rapidly, in a sing-song voice that is sometimes hard to understand, often laughing and clearing his throat. A check from the government keeps him going.

A seventh-year Santa Cruz resident, Lowell is 52 years old, and was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He said he now lives in an attic room in Boulder Creek, "with the blue jays, squirrels, nuts, and everything." The details of his biography were unclear, but he lived with his father much of his life, in Arizona and California.

Lowell had many tales from his time in Arizona. "Ever stick your head in an oven?" he asked, referring to the summer heat in Phoenix. "Surely you must follow history. Have you heard of Tombstone? or of Copper? If you go to Arizona and don't visit Copper, forget the whole thing! Apache, Navajo, and Hopi, all in one town." He went on to tell of an Indian from Copper who had fought on Iwo Jima, and had returned to shame in his home town. "He couldn't stand what we did to the Japanese, and felt he had disgraced the Indians. He ended up drowning in two feet of water."

Tim

Lowell said he was never in the army. "But I did go in the Salvation Army; they have captains, majors, lieutenants and everything," he said laughing. "I was a bell-ringer for them." As I thanked him and left, he plugged in his AM radio, spread out the baseball scores, and returned to his favorite pursuit. ✔

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SC Street Musicians

The Mall Beat

by Holger Leue

"I'm goin' down to the Mall,
I'm goin' down to the Mall,
I'm goin' down to the Mall,
Just to see them all,
I'm goin' down to the Mall."
—California Slim

UNLIKE THE 41st AVENUE MALL in Capitola, the Pacific Garden Mall has a distinctive trait: street musicians. On any given day up to six different performers sing and play on corners and in front of the stores. Although welcomed by most shoppers and some merchants, the majority of the mall's store-owners would rather see the musicians play on other streets.

Julius de Vera, a frequent visitor to Santa Cruz, was eating his lunch in the courtyard of Heinz's Biergarten and Delicatessen last Saturday. Outside the Biergarten's iron archway, street musicians Keith Hamm and Jeff Kile were jamming the classic "Johnny B. Goode" on their guitars and harmonica. "Music is part of the mall," says de Vera, "it's Santa Cruz's charisma."

Hamm and Kile play together about three times a week, both to have fun and to earn a little

California Slim

extra money. "We usually make less than minimum wage," says Kile, "but last week a customer really liked us and took us into Heinz's to drink beer." Heinz Gross, owner of the Biergarten, welcomes the entertainment: "Ja, the ones that play out here are usually good," he says, "but if they are really bad, or play dirty songs, I tell them to leave."

The following morning Santa Cruz resident David Lee performed outside Heinz's. Lee has been picking his guitar on the mall every day since September. He changes his music to suit the tastes of his listeners. "On my first day here other musicians told me the rules of the informal Street Musician's Guild," he says, "which include not playing in the same spot for more than an hour at a time, and to stop playing if asked to do so by a store-owner." As all Santa Cruz regulars do, Lee observes these rules.

"There are some real fine musicians here," says Kim Joslin, owner of the United Cigar Store at the east end of the mall. "A while back there was a guy here with an accordion," he says, "and when you heard him, you'd swear you were in Austria." But Joslin, along with the majority of the mall's merchants, agrees that most of the street musicians in Santa Cruz have little or no talent. "And that raises the question of what is good music and what is not," he adds.

"There's one guy out here who can play only four notes on his flute," says one merchant, "and he uses a tape recording of his own bongo-playing to accompany him. Well last week he got a hold of a saxophone, and played those damn four notes over and over again until his half hour was over with." Santa Cruz City police only allow this particular musician to play for 30 minutes in the block between the town-clock and Cooper Street, according to Officer Howard Sanderson. "He's really bad," says Sanderson, who patrols the mall on foot five days a week and knows all the street musicians.

Shoppers who like listening to live music usually stay for a song, applaud at the end of it, and maybe toss some spare change into the musician's guitarcase before continuing along the mall, but storeowners cannot move. Despite the one hour limit in one particular spot, many merchants are tired of hearing the same musician's repertoire day in and day out. "The first time it's refreshing," says Penny Nickell of the Sandman boutique, "but then. . . ."

"There's this one hick/okie who always plays outside our store," says Eric Mendelson, the assistant manager of Webber's Camera Store, "and I'd be willing to pay him to play somewhere else." Mendelson is referring to the most famous of Santa Cruz's two dozen street musicians—California Slim.

California Slim is a Santa Cruz landmark, wearing a cowboy hat and playing original country western tunes and well-known ballads—accompanied by a full-volume train whistle. This man has recorded three albums and is a instructor of American History at West Valley College in Saratoga. Tourists and locals who do not often visit the mall love Slim, as do other musicians. "Slim's the best around here," says Lee. "He's a real smoker," notes Brad Hecht, saxophonist for the contemporary jazz-fusion band Rain that plays at the Cooperhouse. Merchants, however, are not too fond of this landmark recording artist. "One of these days I will stand outside of his house," says one storeowner, who asked not to be named, "and holler and sound my train-whistle all day long."

Hecht believes there is a big difference between the jazz and other street music. "The people really dig the jazz," he says. "I've played here for seven years and it's unbelievable. Excuse me for a moment"—Following a quick sax solo Hacht continues, with the band playing "kids can't go into nightclubs. They come and hang out here on the weekends. People even bring their babies to listen to us." Hecht believes that the Pacific Avenue Mall, without music, would become just like the 41st Avenue Mall in Capitola.

It would be self-defeating for merchants to not allow street music," says Rain guitarist Charles Levin.

UCSC student Cheryl Kadis agrees: "I came down to the mall once to buy a pair of shoes, stopped to listen to a bunch of guys playing their guitars outside a jewelry store, and the next

Photos by HOLGER LEUE

Slim's bucks

thing I knew I bought a $150 piece of jewelry for a friend."

Yet the Downtown Merchants Association, with a membership of 141 businesses, is attempting to eliminate street music on the mall. Two merchants claim they recently received a notice from the association calling for storeowners to prohibit musicians—with the exception of California Slim—from performing in front of the stores. Association president Larry Pearson—owner of the Potato Works and the Pacific Cookie Company—denies the existence of the letter, however.

Storeowners claim street musicians perform for profit. The city of Santa Cruz is reviewing its policy towards commercial activities on the mall, which presently includes performances by street musicians. But according to Mayor John Laird, the problem is bureaucratic, and all it requires is a change in the policy's language from 'fixed price' to 'donation' with regard to a musician's earnings. "I don't want the mall to turn into a Telegraph Avenue with vendors," says Laird, "but personally I do support the street musicians."

Julie of Gypsy Julie Antiques at the Village Fair in Aptos also supports street musicians. "I love them," she says, placing $1 into the donation bucket of Blind Boy Grunt and his companion Buckwheat. "These two are not panhandling in the true sense," says Julie, "they are giving you something for your money. They may not be the cleanest duo, but I still love them."

Blind Boy Grunt and Buckwheat say they are out playing to lift people's spirits and to earn a little extra money. "We make somewhere between three and 24 dollars an afternoon," says Blind Boy, "enough to feed my dog." Following a version of "Living on Good Looks and a Bottle of Cheap Red Wine," Blind Boy talks about his life: "I'm 37 years old and have worked in construction and on oil rigs," he says, "but what I enjoy the most is playing music for people. You can place me on an airplane over the Amazon Jungle, throw me out with a parachute and my guitar, and even if I fall right into the kettle of a group of head-hunters, I will still survive, because music is the universal language."

Blind Boy and Buckwheat

CITY*clips*

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Craft Work

Having paid her debt to society for violence against magazines, Nikki Craft—anti pornography activist and Preying Mantis Women's Brigade "ringleader"—has been sprung from city jail. Craft and Ann Simonton were convicted of malicious mischief May 3 for tearing up *Hustler* magazines—a publication they say promotes violence against women.

During the trial, the defendants contended that their action was symbolic, rather than malicious, and necessary to focus public attention on societal attitudes that threaten the safety of women and children.

Municipal Court Judge Richard McAdams said that the women, not *Hustler* magazine, were on trial. Assistant District Attorney Dennis Keough dismissed the women's defense as irrelevant.

Initially, McAdams sentenced both Craft and Simonton to probation. Craft refused probation and instead received a five-day jail sentence. Simonton accepted probation and McAdams sentenced her to 50 hours of community work with victims of violent crime and rape.

After her release from jail Tuesday Craft immediately wrote in chalk—as she had done during the *Hustler* protests—"violence in the media=violence in society" on the prison sidewalk.

Fiat Lux at Last

The labors of what started as a small Santa Cruz grassroots movement over 15 years ago were finally rewarded last week when the State Parks and Recreation Commission approved the Lighthouse Field State Beach general plan. The Save Lighthouse Field campaign began years ago when developers planned to construct a convention center, a hotel, and condominums on the site.

After voters approved a ballot initiative in 1974 preserving the field, the Santa Cruz City Council and the county board of supervisors created the Lighthouse Advisory Committee to formulate plans for a state park. The plan approved by the state Commission last week provides for trails, park benches, parking spaces, and bathrooms. Conceding to last-minute pressure from surfers and other citizens, the state Commission agreed not to move the present Lighthouse parking lot on West Cliff Drive.

Locked Out

From the Hill to the Seaside, the Santa Cruz City Council's attempts to mediate community disputes have been somewhat less than successful. Last week the Seaside Company rejected Mayor John Laird's offer to bring the company and the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Union (HERE), Local 483, to the bargaining table. Seaside refuses to recognize the union, which represents Cocoanut Grove and Wellington's Coffee Shop workers. In a letter to Laird, later printed as an ad in the Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, Seaside President Charles Canfield wrote that the company "does not recognize the City Council as an entity having any legitimate right to become involved in a private matter" and that "quite frankly, we are appalled that the reputation and integrity of the Santa Cruz Seaside Company was so callously and viciously assailed in the [April 24] forum of the City Council."

Last Sunday Cocoanut Grove workers and their supporters staged an "informational" demonstration at the Grove during Mother's Day brunch. "The emphasis here is strictly informational," said waiter and union activist Buddy Kaplan. "Nowhere do you see signs saying 'strike' or 'boycott.' We want to tell people there is a labor problem at the Grove."

Seaside General Manager Ed Hutton said the demonstration was fine but added that he thought some of the picketers were not appropriately dressed for Mother's Day.

Hollow Promises

Gwendolyn Warren, former director of the Santa Cruz County Human Resources Agency (HRA), filed suit against the county last week charging the county and Administrative Officer George Newell with unfair treatment during her employment. Warren resigned last spring after she failed to receive several salary increases which she said the county promised her. She also claimed she had been the "subject of systematic discriminatory practices" because she is a Black woman.

Warren's attorney, Valerie McGuire, named four occasions in which the county allegedly failed to pay Warren the salary promised her. In December 1982, Newell attributed those salary discrepancies to "a long series of administrative errors and inequities concerning salary." He then recommended that Warren receive a pay-hike so that her salary would be comparable to that of the public works director, an agency similar in size to HRA.

Warren received her salary adjustments but only after more administrative confusion, which caused some county employees to publicly question Warren's "raise" in the midst of county layoffs. Her suit seeks $70,000 in back pay and damages.

Don't Go Crazy Waiting Any Longer!

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EDITORIAL

Community Discussion

Dear Staff:

I was glad to see the article on the cooperative at Merrill, "A Shrinking PAD." The article lacked in several important ways. First, it says that the Merrill administration has regularly threatened PAD. "Regularly" means 1984, '83, and '82, the years of Provost Guzman's tenure.

Provost Guzman has resigned, lacking support for his provostship. Unlike '82 and '83, this year Guzman does not have to be concerned with future repercussions for his decisions. A petition supporting PAD with a dozen faculty signatures and another with 250 student signatures seem to be ignored.

Guzman's decision was unilateral, not consulting PAD, the Merrill student government, or the faculty. The agreement between Guzman and PAD referred to in last week's article required Guzman and PAD to mutually consult. Guzman broke this agreement. He also cancelled a meeting with PAD scheduled as a discussion of his announcement. Community contributions to this *College* decision look unwelcome.

I am a Merrill student living off campus. I lived at the college two years and I have a stake in what it is. The question of PAD's numbers demands community discussion.

Russell Weed

Open Walls

Dear Staff:

Thank you for printing the article describing the origin and creation of the colorful women's mural presently located at Porter College.

I was shocked and disgusted by Kresge Provost Ellen Suckiel's refusal to allow the mural a place at Kresge, which is, incidentally, home of the Women's Studies Program and a logical place for the project. The reason for her decision ("If you let one group put their artwork up, you've got to let them all—you have to let the Neo-Nazis put their mural up too.") reeks of inflexibility and a rhetoric which is extremely inappropriate for someone in her role.

If Suckiel can't distinguish between a creative effort by women students to express themselves in the spirit of the Women's Studies Program and other artwork which is non-constructive or even antisocial, I wonder how well she is carrying out her decision-making duties, and in whose interest. It seems that to make a policy of "no murals" because one lacks the judgment or confidence to choose what is beneficial for Kresge is debilitating to the freedom of expression and the diversity of the college, and of all UCSC students. Furthermore, it should not be the provost's function to simply approve or veto things of this nature, but rather to initiate and guide consensus from the whole community.

Sincerely,
Katie Getchell
Kresge

Exterior Decorator

Dear Staff:

As part of the community engaged in political graffitti, I am compelled to respond to Andrea Sutherland's indictment of our "willful destruction" in *City on a Hill* "Letters" of May 10.

Daily institutional violence, such as that carried out by Wells Fargo through its investments in racist South Africa, is intentionally hidden from us. Not only are there laws supporting these injustices themselves, but our system of "free speech to those who can afford it" creates for us an architectural environment of lies through silence. For me it is cooperation with violence to accept into my community an institution notorious for its complicity with apartheid. Clearly, when laws protect such institutions, we must violate them if we are to confront inhumanity and break its protection of silence.

Political graffitti is a creative, artistic act, not violent destruction. Comparing human suffering to the simple surface alteration of private property is going to an extreme to justify the police and the court systems' role of protecting property rights over human rights. Members of the community using the property are prohibited from expressing any control over it just as we are prohibited from controlling the irrational greed of our banks. I choose to take back that power.

The aesthetic vulgarity of a "convenient bank machine" has been replaced with an expression of people's culture against corporate culture. As long as it means accepting violence and racism, I will disregard those laws protecting "business as usual" in an effort to educate and overcome the artistic and political silence imposed on me.

Marion Delgado
exterior decorator

Toward Positive Solutions

Dear Staff:

The central issues in the Middle East are Israel's right to a secure future and self-determination for the Palestinians. The asumption that these goals are mutually exclusive is counterproductive to achieving peace in the region. Denying either side results in a grave injustice to Israelis or Palestinians.

Dan Siegel, in his article entitled "Seeking a Moral Symmetry" (*City on a Hill*, May 10), applies a double standard to Israel and to the American Jewish community. Unfortunately, there is injustice in Israel just as there is injustice everywhere in the world. Every group has among it bigots and super-patriots who refuse to criticize questionable policies of the government which claims to represent them. Jews are no different. However, to insist, as Siegel does, that Jews are different from others on this count is grossly unfair. According to Siegel's logic, unless Jews live up to unrealistically high standards, they are to be reprimanded. To condemn this universal human trait only when it is found in Jews is absurd.

Siegel is guilty of applying yet another double standard: He denounced Jewish fears of an Arab propaganda conspiracy and at the same time accuses the American Jewish community of cultivating "an ideological lock on how the Middle East is debated in the media, Congress, and in public discourse." The Palestinian issue is not dealt with in depth—be it gay rights or PG&E rate hikes. That Siegel blames American Jews frightens me.

There are many other assertions in Dan Siegel's article which I could counter. I have chosen to deal only with his application of a double standard to Jews and to Israel. It is apparent that Siegel has a conscience and is morally anguished about the plight of the Palestinians. However, instead of attacking American Jews, Siegel should instead focus his attention on proposing positive solutions.

Amy Krainess
Oakes College

Take Care

Dear Staff:

We wish to reproach *City on a Hill* and the Campus Activities Office for their respective parts in the promotion and scheduling of the Peace Circle ("Punks for Peace") concert which took place on Saturday, May 12. This also happened to be the same day as the annual Multicultural Festival. The Festival is a campuswide annual event, and as such we feel it deserves priority in such matters as promotion and scheduling. Obviously this is not everyone's view, for the front cover of the last issue of *City on a Hill* was essentially a free endorsement of the Peace Circle event, which is unusual treatment for a feature story on page 29. The Multicultural Festival had a paid ad which ran on the back cover of the same issue, and was given no coverage except for a calendar blurb.

The scheduling of events by Campus Activities was short of fully supportive, also, with the Peace Circle event starting a half-hour after the Multicultural Festival. In close proximity to midterms, the events competed with each other for students' study time, with many students having already left to celebrate Mother's Day weekend at home with their families.

Obviously, nothing can be changed at this point, but we urge that care be taken in the future to avoid the conflicts of past years, and the subsequent trend of declining attendance at such valuable events as the Multicultural Festival.

Sincerely,
The Students for Multicultural
Cooperation and Communication
(Not to be confused with the
Multicultural Festival Planning Committee)

Symmetry, Anyone?

Dear Staff:

From the warm niche on the UC (ant) hill the last issue of the newspaper supposedly representing the UCSC community carried *four* articles that contained partly or totally anti-Israel slogans and sentiments. I find it strange that such a small country should get so much attention (albeit in this case negative) when its land surface and population are such a minute proportion of the world's.

Dan Siegel's intellectual somersaults lead one to a one-dimensional reality that is inhabited by good guys and bad guys, by progressives and right-wingers, by the positive ADC and the negative AIPAC. He is convinced by Edward Said yet has to pettily split hairs about who said what—whether Siegel or Said. It may be a surprise to Mr. Siegel that Said's revelation of linking the government of Israel and the Nazis is not a new notion, Russian and new wave anti-Semitic propaganda dressed as "anti-Zionism" tried to construct that link.

I suppose it is "morally symmetric" to accept all kinds of evils as emanating from Israel as part of neo-imperialist plots and then to decry the recognition of massive manipulation involving large amounts of petro-dollars in slick media advertising campaigns.

In his right and wrong (or left and right) symmetric simplifications Siegel uses analogies which don't stick—the Vietnam War he attempts to make parallel to Israel's war with the PLO.

I agree that criticism of any government can be done in a healthy and constructive fashion. However, American Jews and particularly Jews only in name can hardly invoke moral "holier than thous" when they do not risk their or their children's lives trying to build a country against many odds, including constant hostilities by its neighbors.

Contrary to Siegel's ludicrous assertions, the US government hardly "finances and encourages the actions and policies... of the Israeli government." From the birth of the state of Israel (the USSR was much stronger and swifter in the recognition of the state of Israel and provided arms to defend against the five invading Arab armies) to 1956 when Eisenhower pressed for the victors to return Sinai, and again in 1973 the US intervened on behalf of the Egyptians and finally in 1982, the US pressured Israel into not going into West Beirut and finally routing the PLO. One must also recognize the invaluable aid the US has received from Israel in terms of shared intelligence and weapons performance from Soviet Surface to Air missiles to Anti-Tank defenses, etc.

If Siegel were truly to believe in moral symmetry, why does he not demand just compensation for the property left behind by the 700,000+ Jews who left Arab countries to be resettled in Israel after 1948? Why does he not protest the permanent house arrest of the 3,000 Jews still left in Syria or the slow extermination of the estimated 25,000 (out of a community once numbering almost half a million) Ethiopian Jews? How about responding to the cultural genocide of the third largest Jewish community in the world—the Soviet Jews?

There are plenty of causes for Jewish social activists.

Miguel Th. Stroe

Educated Protest

POLITICS OFTEN SEEM FAR REMOVED FROM OUR EVERYDAY CONCERNS of work, study and personal relationships. The threat of nuclear war, the struggles of peasants in Nicaragua, and the plight of the poor and oppressed in our own country are not immediate problems for most of us—unless we choose to face them.

For many people, being "politically active" means making an overwhelming investment of time, energy and emotion. But becoming educated about current issues does not require a major effort and is an important step in questioning and evaluating the status quo.

The Reagan administration's Central American stance is a fitting example of politics that require educated scrutiny—and action. Reagan delivered the most evangelical speech of his presidency last week, courting support for a five-year, $5 billion military aid package for the Salvadoran government and Nicaraguan contras. The present situation ominously parallels Lyndon Johnson's preparations for US involvement in Vietnam. 1964, like 1984, was an election year and Johnson—like Reagan—primed the US public that summer for the post-election Gulf of Tonkin resolution.

In his speech, Reagan attempted to simplify Central American conflicts to Good vs. Evil, thus dismissing the region's complex history of oppression and poverty, and obscuring the US's own subversive role as the contras' prime supporter. Many of the examples Reagan used to support his theses were unsubstantiated, but only those who had followed the issue would have known; many listeners probably accepted his arguments without question.

Peace Action Week, May 19-26, is an opportunity to become better informed and establish connections with people who share the common political goals of peace and social justice. Only through this common basis of knowledge and concern will we be able to effect changes in a government that is plunging recklessly toward declared war in Central America.

LETTERS *to the* STAFF

KALEIDOscope

Confession

There are three, and only three cardinal sins in college life. They are (in order of severity) indecision, indolence, and ignorance. Perhaps you're wondering why indecision is at the top of the list. (Perhaps you're wondering where an arts writer gets off lecturing you about sin). Well now, think about it for just a moment. Remember the last time you couldn't decide between two classes in the same time slot, and ended up taking Intro to Socio-Botany because you were too late for the other two?

Or the time you were torn between back-packing across Europe and spending three months working in New York, and ended up spending the summer melted on the couch, watching *Gomer Pyle* re-runs? Indecision, you see, leads to ignorance and indolence (not to mention excruciating boredom). These chain reactions are all too common, and have ruined more of my own weekends than I care to remember.

You know how it is: it's Saturday Night and you just started working on the report on Soviet agroecology you'll be presenting on Monday. You pick up the newspaper and notice that there's a party up at Merrill featuring one of your favorite bands, the Vietnamese Skeletons. And your favorite Coppola film is playing at the Sash Mill (tonight's the last night). And what's more, there must be five good plays to see, everyone of them starting at 8pm. What are you going to do?

Indecision lies heavy on your shoulders. Eating dinner, you hardly notice your food as you sit thinking, weighing your options. You really should get some work done on that report; you don't want to look like a fool on Monday. But then again, you've been studying all day; don't you deserve a break? The mental struggle is giving you a headache, so you decide to watch an old *Star Trek* re-run. But before you know it, the *Love Boat* theme song is lilting in your ears, and you realize it must be past ten. You shake your head sadly, realizing that it's much too late to go to a film or movie.

You rush to your room, determined to make it to the dance. There you run into your roommate and you ask her to come to the dance with you. But she's still waiting for her boyfriend to show up. She moans that he was supposed to be there at 7pm and that they had big plans for a night out on the town. You talk to her for the next three hours, and just when you convince her that he's an inconsiderate you-know-what, and that she should go out and enjoy herself, he knocks on the door with a dozen long-stemmed roses in his hand. As you crawl off to sleep on the couch, you notice that the clock says 3am. You vow to never ruin another Saturday night this way again.

If this scenario sound all too common, why not plan your next weekend a little differently? Decide on a night and an event, and then try to get all your work out of the way ahead of time or drop a class; whichever seems easier. If you need any ideas of what to do, just read on...

Classical Women

If you're ignorant when it comes to classical music (I know some of you couldn't tell the difference between Beethoven's 9th and Ravel's Bolero), here's a chance to redeem yourself with a couple of classical concerts. First is Katie Warshaw's senior recital of vocal works from the 13th through 20th century. The show starts at 8pm this Saturday, May 19, in the UCSC Concert Hall.

The second will feature oboeist Marilyn Coyne in the last of the Wednesday Evening Series of concerts sponsored by the UCSC Music Board. She will begin at 8pm in the Performing Arts Concert Hall, Wednesday, May 23. Tickets are $3 general admission and $1 for students and senior citizens and are available at the door. Coyne has played with such orchestras as the San Francisco Conservatory Ensemble, and has participated in the Cabrillo Music Festival. She may play second oboe with the San Francisco Ballet, but you needn't play second fiddle to your music-loving friends if you hone up your classical music knowledge.

Different Drummer

Whatever else they may be, percussionists are not indolent. It takes a lot of practice to become a good musician, and the three performers in *Night of the Living Percussion*—presenting new works by David Rosenboom, James Tenney and Philip Collins—have practiced a long time to get where they are today. Rosenboom performs with percussion virtuoso William Winant and UCSC faculty member Leta Miller on flute. The concert will be held in the First Methodist Church on California St. at 8pm Sunday, May 20. Tickets are $5 general and $2.50 for students and seniors, or $4 and $2 in advance from Cymbaline records. For more info. call (408) 427-2225.

Attend a Concert, Send a Kid To...Switzerland?

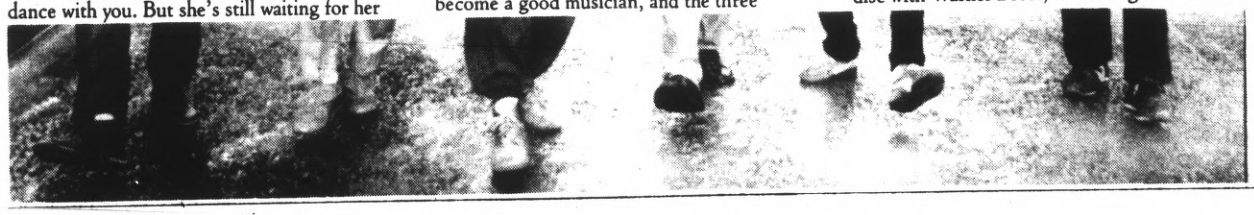
Jazz's local luminaries will be out on Thursday, May 24 for a concert to benefit the Aptos High Jazz Band. The all-star ensemble includes local jazzsters trumpeter Randy Masters, bassist Paul Jackson, pianist Smith Dobson, and the all-female Jazz trio, Sugar.

The show begins at 8:30 pm in the Porter Dining Hall, and the admission/donation is $5. Tickets are available at the Capitola Book Cafe, Cymbaline Records, the Bayview Hotel, Porter College, and of course Aptos High School. The proceeds will go to the Aptos High Jazz Band, which is planning to compete in the International Jazz Festival in Montreaux, Switzerland and the North Sea Festival in the Hague, Netherlands. For more information, call 429-2837. Hey, you don't think they'd need an arts writer to cover their trip, do you?

Baby Talk

No, they're not a new religious order of abandoned infants nor are they an all-female *Police* fan club. Then who are these musicians who call themselves the Holy Sisters of the Gaga Dada? Well, you'll have to see them this Friday the 18th at Cha Cha's to find out for sure. All I know is that they describe themselves as "surreal sisters of ultimate reality." They'll be playing with *Necropolis of Love* whose "Industrial New Age Music" is catching on in New York, SF and LA. They've recently released their first album on a 12-inch disc with Warner Bros., which might be worth checking out. Opening for the two bands is Dial-A-Lash who will provide "tongue and lip-sync theatre and music."(I'm not sure what that means, but I think it means they make funny noises.)

—Deka Dens



Natty Metal

Now is the time for all good people to come to the aid of their planet. "We really are in the time of Armageddon—everything that man has made is blowing up in his face right now," says lead singer David Hinds of Steel Pulse. The group brings its hard-edged reggae style to Santa Cruz for a May 20 show at the Civic. Their music has always called for change, and the message continues to grow more urgent.

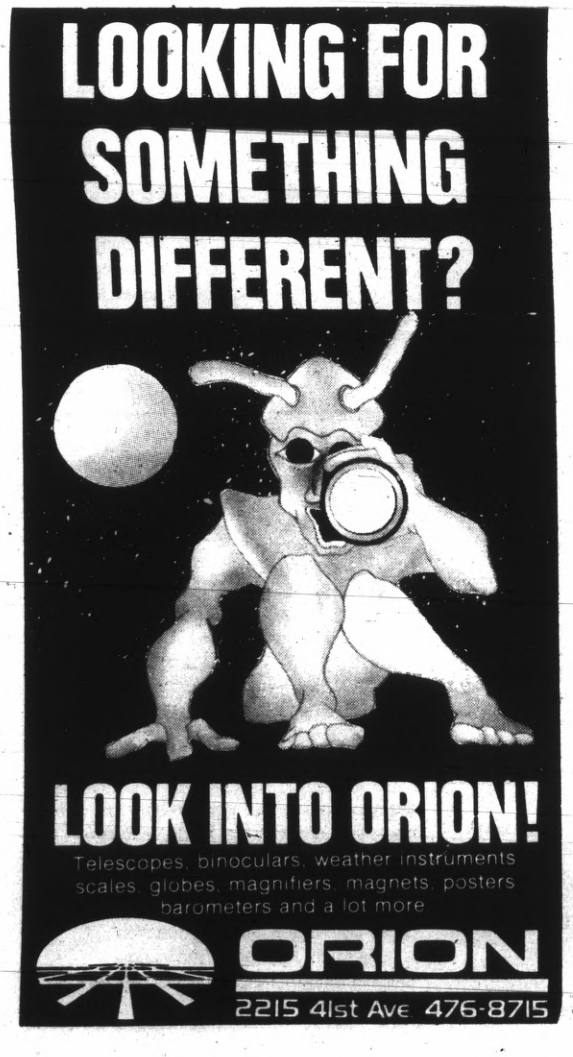
They have had a rocky time of it, these Britons, between their beginning in a Birmingham attic in 1975 and their current position as the hottest group in reggae music. Originally banned in their hometown for fear of the Rasta element they would attract and their refusal to tone down their strident lyrics, they rose to prominence with punk, donning white sheets to perform their first major hit "Ku Klux Klan."

"Most of the reggae bands in England weren't interested in having beer mugs thrown at them or being spit at," lead singer David Hinds said of their experience in the punk milieu. They eventually found their own audience, after successive European tours with the Stranglers, Burning Spear, and Bob Marley. The band first hit the States in 1980 *with three Island albums under their belts, but it was not until 1981, with the release of True Democracy, that they broke big in this country.* The album's strident, energetic sounds, which featured Hinds' creamy vocals and their trademark tight harmonies, established them as the band to watch in reggae.

They are currently touring the United States and performing songs from their recently-released *Earth Crisis* LP, the first digitally-recorded reggae album. The raw energy it took for this band to prove itself as reggae-making non-West Indians will hopefully still be there to get the message across Sunday night. The show begins at 8 pm with the Black Sheep from Jamaica opening.

—Dave Gingold

Born in Flames. It's ten years after the revolution, and a radical Black "Women's Army" is taking over the nation's media in Lizzie Borden's feminist B-Grade Action flick. Showtimes 7 & 9pm, Saturday, May 19, at Classroom Unit II. $1.50/$2 donation requested for the Nancy Shaw Legal Defense Fund. Childcare available. Call Kate at 339-2015 to register.



CALENDAR

Thursday 17

☐movies

Woman of the Year with Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 8 and 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 Stevenson/$2 general.

Memories of Underdevelopment is a diary of a middle-class intellectual caught in the midst of the rapidly changing social reality of revolutionary Cuba. 7pm, Thimann 3, $2; free to LAS 182C and SOC119D.

☐lectures

Richard Harris, co-editor of *Latin American Perspectives* and frequent UCSC lecturer, will speak on "First Hand Observations of the Electoral Process in El Salvador and Nicaragua." 4pm, Stevenson Conference Room.

Charles Neal, graduating senior and MARC student, will present a talk and slide show on "The Behavior and Physiology of the Northern Elephant Seal." 6pm, Thimann 397.

Biology of Cancer Lecture: "Childhood Cancer: Treatment Modalities and a Philosophy of Care." Jordan Wilbur, Director, Children's Cancer Research Institute, Pacific Medical Center, San Francisco. 7pm, Classroom Unit 2.

Eckankar presents a series of lectures on spiritual subjects. 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

"Awakening Wisdom and Compassion: Introduction to Tibetan Buddhism." A six-week lecture series taught by visiting Tibetan teacher Lama Dudjom Dorje. 7:30pm, Kerr 247. Donation requested.

☐meetings

The German Kollektiv is the first German-speaking organization on the UCSC campus. Come and join us for refreshments, music, and the planning of future events. 7pm, Baobab Lounge.

Freeze Voter '84 is the electoral arm of the nuclear freeze. If you want to do something about the insane arms race, Freeze Voter '84 is what you're looking for. 7pm, Oakes 101.

☐miscellanous

"All My Professors: This week Bettina Aptheker with your host Jimmy Thorn." On KZSC Radio 88.1. 5pm.

Moving off campus? Come to a workshop about living in town. For more info call x4435. 7pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159.

Friday 18

☐movies

Kaneto Shindo's The Island is an innovative drama about a peasant family's life and hardships on a waterless island. 7pm, Oakes 105.

Hearts and Mind, a powerful documentary of the Vietnan War and its roots in US society. 8pm, Communications Studio C.

☐theater

George Farquhar's timeless comedy of the 18th century, **The Beaux Stratagem**, concerns two fashionable London men-about-town. 8pm, Performing Arts Theater. $3.50 students and seniors; $5 general.

☐lectures

Santa Cruz Nonviolence Prepagers/Trainers Collective will present "Nonviolent Social Protest." 1pm, Kresge 356.

"Japanese Theater and American Experiments." Yuriko Doi, Director of the Theater of Yugen. 1pm, Performing Arts B100.

☐meetings

Gala women's rap will meet at Stevenson Coffee Shop, then will go to the beach for a special meeting. There will be no rap session today. 5:30pm, Stevenson 237A.

☐miscellaneous

Relief sculpture and sculpture in the round produced in wood, stone, plaster, and resin. 1pm, Provost Gallery.

Workshop in Noh and Kyogen Theater technique. Yuriko Doi, Director of the Theater of Yugen. 2pm, Performing Arts B100.

All psychology after comprehensive exam social hour. 5pm, Kerr Third Floor Deck. $1 for refreshments.

Saturday 19

☐movies

Malcolm X, a film documentation based on the autobiography. 8pm, Merrill Dining Hall.

☐theater

The Beaux Stratagem. *See May 18 for details.*

☐concerts

Senior recital in Music by soprano Katie Warshaw. A vocal recital of works by Handel, Schumann, Barber and others. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall.

☐lectures

Joel Primack, professor of Physics, "Microphysics and the Macrouniverse." 8pm, Oakes 105.

☐meetings

General Meeting for the Black Student Alliance, 5:30pm, Baobab Lounge.

☐sports

Cardiac Pacer 5-mile run. Registration 9:15am, race 10am. Refreshments following. East Field House.

☐miscellaneous

Garden Exhibit of Senior Thesis Sculpture by Cynthia K. Blickenstaff and Carlos Wilson. Sculpture Garden near PA.

A day-long celebration of the Kresge community with food, music, dancing, games, frivolity, fun, zaniness. 10am to 2am.

The Silicon Valley Research Group's second workshop series on high technology and the political economy. The morning panel will discuss Robotics and the Automated Workplace, the afternoon panel will discuss Microelectronics and Employment. Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

Spring Subject A Exam. 10am, Classroom Unit 1.

Sunday 20

☐movies

The Antinuclear Movement of the 1970s, The San Onofre Nuclear Plant and a discussion of the hazards by Glen Barlow. 7pm, Communications Studio C.

☐theater

The Beaux Stratagem. *See May 18 for details.* 2pm.

☐concerts

Senior Recital in Music by soprano Suzanne Duval. Program will include works from the 1500s and more contemporary works by Telemann, Handel, Debussy and others. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall.

☐sports

Adult Over 30 coed soccer league. 10am-4pm. West Field.

Cycling Club Recreation Rides every Sunday morning. 9am, Town Clock.

☐miscellaneous

The Ending Hunger Briefing: An overview of basic facts and information on World Hunger and what individuals can do to have it end. 10am, Oakes 102, $5 students/$10 general.

Monday 21

☐movies

In the Nuclear Shadow, What Can the Chidren Tell Us?; Interviews with Russian Children on Nuclear War; What About the Russians; and **Arts and the Prison Crisis.** 8pm, Communications Studio C.

☐lectures

Chemistry 292 Seminar: Victor Shames, UCSC graduate students, on "Coliform Analysis of Drinking Water: Its History and Significance in World Health." 1:30pm, Nat Sci II 419.

Research Organic Chemistry Seminar: Dr. Peter Beak, "Novel and Useful Reactions of Organolithiums: Complexation as an Important Factor." 4:15pm, Thimann 397.

Biology of Cancer Lecture: "Recent Progress in Immunotherapy." Jim Lowder, Fellow in Oncology, Stanford Medical Center. 7pm, Classroom Unit 2.

Radical and Electoral Politics: Contradictory or Complementary? Speakers from the Rainbow Coalition, People's Action Network, Democratic Socialists of America and a student of W. Germany's Green Party. 7:30pm, Kerr 247.

☐miscellaneous

I-You Venture: A program designed to develop one to one friendships between students and residents of Santa Cruz Nursing

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Bop 'till you drop, kids. Hairless Joe Jackson plays the SC Civic Saturday night. Showtime 8pm.

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. **Sixteen Candles** 5:45, 7:50, 10 daily. 1:30, 3:40 weekend matinees.
II. **Breaking** 7, 9, 10:45 daily. 1,3,5 weekend matinees.

CAPITOLA 475-3518
Big Chill, Blame it on Rio
Call theater for showtimes.

DEL MAR 425-0616
I **Final Terror 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.**
II **Romancing the Stone** 1, 3, 5, 7:20, 9:40.
III **Splash** 1:45, 4:15, 7, 9:30.
IV **Making the Grade** 1:15, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10.
Sat and Sun. Midnight Shows: **Pink Flamingos, The Wall, A Clockwork Orange, Heavy Metal.**

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. **Greystoke** 1:40, 4:15, 7:15, 9:40. Sat. sneak preview of **Gremlins** 7:15
II. **Terms of Endearment** 1:30, 7:40. **The Big Chill** 5:40, 10:10.
III. **The Natural** 1:20, 4, 7, 9:50

THE MOVIE 426-9409
I. **Christine** 7:30. **Dead Zone** 9:25 plus 5:45 Sun.
II **Richard Pryor Live on the Sunset Strip** 7:15 **Here and Now** 9:15 plus 5:30 Sun. **Three Stooges** shorts: 8:45

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. **El Norte** 6:45, 9:20, plus 4:15 Sun.
II. **Entre Nous** 7:05, 9:05, plus 4:45 Sun.
III. **Reuben, Reuben** 6:55, 8:50, plus 5 Sun.
IV **And the Ship Sails On** 7:30. **Privates on Parade** 9:50, plus 5:45 Sun.

RIO 423-2000
Bounty 7:30, 10:10 daily, 2, 4:40 weekend matinees.

Sash Mill
Thu. -Fri. Here Comes Mr. Jordan 7:30. **You Can't Take it With You** 9:15.
Sat-Mon **The 39 Steps** 7:30, 10:35. **Secret Agent** 9
Tues-Wed. **That Obscure Object of Desire** 7:30. **El (The Strange Passion)** 9:20.

UA 426-8383
I. **Firestarter** 5:30, 8, 10:10 daily, 1, 3:15 weekend matinees
II. **Moscow on the Hudson** 7, 9, daily, 1:45, 4:15 weekend matinees

VIEW-finder

Homes. Leaving from Cowell College main entrance Monday afternoons at 3pm.

Campuswide group meeting with singing, worship and a weekly speaker. The focus this quarter will be "Jesus: His Views on World Justice and Mercy." 6:30pm, Classroom Unit 1.

Moving off campus? Come to a workshop about living in town. For more info, call x4435. 7pm, Baobab Lounge.

Tuesday 22

☐movies

Malcolm X 7:30 and 9:30pm, Stevenson Dining Hall.

Controlling Interest, the best documentary on the power of multinational corporations and their link with repressive government and US foreign policy. With **The Klan, Legacy of Hate**. 8pm, Oakes 105.

☐lectures

Dien To, Santa Clara County Office of Education Bilingual Cross/Cultural Coordinator, will speak on "The Schooling of Indochinese Students in America: Issues and Concerns." 11:30am, Kerr 311.

Nancy Burley, University of Illinois, on "The Effect of Color Bands on Long-term Reproductive Success in Zebra Finches." 4pm, Thimann 1.

"Nuclear Energy Facilities as Weapons for the Enemy: Targets in War?" a public lecture by Dr. Bennett Ramberg, UCLA. 4pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

Donna Haraway, Associate Professor of History of Consciousness, will speak on "A Manifesto for Cyborg Feminists." 4pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159.

Feminist Perspectives on Peace and Social Justice: Panel of Speakers addressing Racial, Environmental, Nuclear, Labor and other issues that shape and are shaped by feminism.7:30pm, Classroom Unit 1.

☐meetings

Chug Ivrit Hebrew discussion group. 7pm, Stevenson 221.

MECHA meets every Tuesday—new members are welcome. 7pm, Cowell 223.

☐miscellaneous

Processing Political Pain: A Workshop on Vulnerability and Psychic Numbing. Judith Hurley, co-manager of La Bahia. 4pm, Charles Merrill Lounge, 4pm.

Weekly workshop dealing with topics relevant to rape and sexism in our community, sponsored by Men Against Rape. 7:30pm, Oakes 103.

Wednesday 23

☐movies

Hito Hata: Raise the Banner. A movie tracing the history and contemporary issues of Japanese-Americans. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 1, $2.

A Very Curious Girl, a comedy by Nelly Kaplan. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2, $2.

☐concerts

UCSC Music Faculty member Marilyn Coyne presents her faculty recital of works for the oboe. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $1 students and seniors; $3 general.

☐lectures

Miquel Vasquez on "Southeast Asian Refugee Involvement in Agriculture in the San Joaquin Valley." 11:30am, Kerr 311.

Information Slideshow on Vandenberg Air Force Base and the June 18, 1984 action. 2:30pm, Kerr 247.

Professor Robert Stroud, Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics, UCSF, on "What can the Structure of the Acetyl Choline Receptor Tell Us About its Function?" 4pm, Thimann 397.

"Everything You Always Wanted to Know about the Arms Race but Were Afraid to Ask," a public lecture by Dr. Bennet Ramberg, Research Associate, UCLA's Center for International and Strategic Affairs. 4pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

Civil disobedience/direct action: Some personal experiences. Five speakers recount their experiences with large, small, and individual actions. 7pm, La Bahia Cafe, Merrill.

Author, journalist, critic, professor Annette Michelson will speak on "On the Eve of the Future." 7:30pm, Oakes 105.

☐meetings

Aerobicize with John. General meeting from 7-8pm, from 8-9pm John will work you out. Baobab Lounge.

Help Students for Jesse Jackson organize Jackson's campaign. 7pm, Cowell 131.

Weekly meetings of the University Council 7pm, McHenry 325.

☐miscellaneous

Literature table, Stevenson Main Quad, 12pm.

Last Day to vote in campuswide election for 1984-85 SBPC representative. Vote at any college office or the Campus Activities Office. 12pm.

Brown Bag Lunch: Judy Johnson "Issues Involving Child Custody and Divorce." 12pm, Women's Re-entry Lounge.

The Life Journey, a personal growth group for students giving attention to the psychological, spiritual, and social aspects of the Life Journey. 4pm, Oakes 316.

A simple meal in solidarity with the people of Latin America: beans, rice, tortillas and salad. 5:30pm, La Bahia Cafe.

Thursday 24

☐movies

The Owl and the Pussycat with Barbra Streisand and George Segal. 8 and 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 Stevenson/$2 general.

"Becoming American," a sensitive moving film of a Hmong family's immigration to the United States. 8pm, Merrill Dining Hall.

☐concerts

A concert series of classical and folk music featuring the UCSC Jazz Sextet, the Red Mountain Boys, the Laurel Quartet, Isle of Skye, and others. This week, Orison! 12pm, Kresge Upper Street Plaza.

Hotzeplotz performs Klesmir music. 8pm, Cowell Fireside.

All-star celebrity jazz concert: Drummer Art Buell, saxophonist Paul Contos and female jazz trio Sugar. 8:30pm, Porter Dining Hall, $5.

☐lectures

Informational slide show on Vandenberg Air Force Base and the June 18, 1984 action. 1:30pm, Kerr 247.

Nan Rosenthal, associate professor, art, on "Retreading Rauschenberg: A Book in Progess." 3:30pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159.

Chemistry Colloquium: Professor M. Makosza, Director, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, on "Phase Transfer Catalysis" or "A Rose by Any Other Name." 4:15pm, Thimann 1.

Biology of Cancer Lecture: "Aging and Cancer/Hospice." Victor Rocha, UCSC professor of biology, and Sally Blumenthal, Nursing Coordinator of Hospice of Santa Cruz. 7pm, Classroom Unit 2.

Eckankar presents a series on spiritual subjects. Dreams, Day and Night. 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

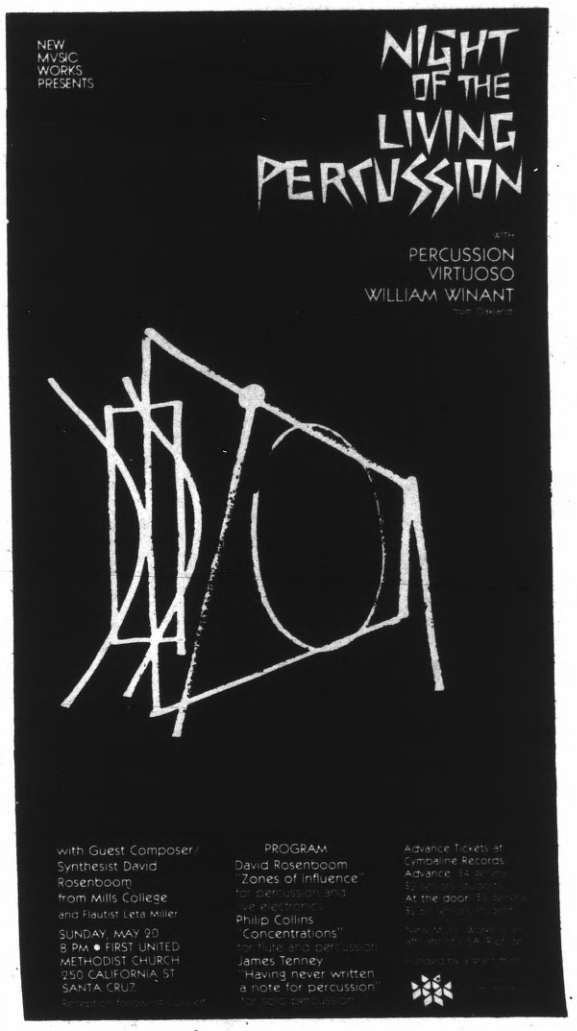
"Awakening Wisdom and Compassion: Introduction to Tibetan Buddhism." A six-week lecture series taught by visiting Tibetan teacher Lama Dudjom Dorje. 7:30pm, Kerr 247.

☐miscellaneous

An Alternative Politics Faire: Information tables from a myriad of progressive groups, food, music, poetry, theater, art, an open 'soap box', and Reagan the Clown. 12-4pm. Porter Quad.

The Spiral Journey, a personal and spiritual growth group for students seeking to discover, explore, and pursue their personal life journey. 8:30am, Health Center Counseling Room.

To get your on-campus event listed in Calendar, contact the Campus Activities Office by 4pm Monday.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Celebrating Heritage

Photos
by Holger Leue

Multicultural Festival

May 12, 1984

UCSC Upper Quarry

Vietnam Replay

by Dan Siegel

"PUTTING THE VIETNAM EXPERIENCE behind us," said Chris Catchpool of the Committee in Solidarity with the Peoples of the Americas (CISPA), "has been a major objective of the Reagan Administration, especially now in the face of increased US involvement in Central America. To many of us, Vietnam is an enigma. CISPA believes it is imperative that the Vietnam War not be forgotten."

These remarks introduced a forum on the Vietnam War and its parallels to the escalating crisis in Central America, held on May 7 at Oakes College. Seventy-five people attended the event sponsored by CISPA.

The panel's first speaker, Phyllis Bennis, a visitor to Vietnam in 1978 and a correspondent for the Bay Area bi-weekly *Frontline*, offered a historical analysis of the causes and lessons of the war. "Vietnam," she argued," was not a mistake. Vietnam was not the result of bad decision-making or bad people in office. Vietnam was not a war mainly fought for tungsten, tin, and rubber, which was the more materialist line put out in the early days of the war."

What then was the war about? Bennis explained that ultimately Vietnam "represented a synthesized historical phenomenon that pointed to the transition going on in the whole world, between a period when the US was dominating—particularly the developing countries in the Third World—to a new period when the national liberation struggles, backed up by the socialist countries, suddenly began to seize the initiative."

In Bennis' view, the history of the Vietnam War bridges European colonialism and the transition to a US system of domination which was "not overt, direct domination." "Vietnam was never called a colony of the US," she said. "Instead they [the US] developed a very complex web of economic and political relationships with a variety of countries in the Third World that had just broken, for the first time in history, with French or British or whatever type of old-style colonialism."

In 1954 the Vietnamese, led by Ho Chi Minh, dealt a final blow to the French occupation at the battle of Dienbienphu. The 1954 Geneva accords signed between the French and the Vietnamese nationalists called for a temporary North-South division of the country to allow each side to disengage its troops and prepare for a French withdrawal. The agreements called for free, democratic elections to be held in 1956 to reunify the country.

"Instead of elections happening in 1956," said Bennis, "the US stepped in and said 'there will be no national elections throughout Vietnam, there will only be elections in the South.' " President Eisenhower's memoirs would later reveal the need to prevent national elections; he estimated that Ho Chi Minh would win 80 percent of the vote nationwide against any US-backed candidate.

Without elections and with a prolonged division of the country, Bennis argued that the fight in Vietnam against the US "was always bound up with the fight to reunify the country, to get away from this artificial division between North Vietnam and this pseudo-entity in the South that came to be known as the Republic of South Vietnam."

Bennis said there are two sides to the so-called domino theory used by US officials to justify American intervention in Vietnam. The "ridiculous" side, said Bennis, was the notion that "Indonesia, Malaysia, Australia, Hawaii and ultimately Long Beach, California were going to be swept into the red hordes of revolution and communism."

The touch of truth to the domino theory, according to Bennis, lies in the inspiration which the Vietnamese victory provided "to people who had been fighting, unbeknownst to most of us in the US, in places like Iran, Nicaragua, and Angola, and places where people continue to fight—El Salvador, South Africa, the Middle East. It was a very concentrated example of what victory means, that it was possible to defeat not only a government supported by the US, but the armed forces of the United States itself.

Although Bennis said the war was fought and won by the Vietnamese in both North and South Vietnam, a victory of sorts was also won in the "war at home"—led by the so-called "third front" or "rearguard" actions of the anti-war movement. Bennis credits the movement for deepening the public's understanding of the war and broadening opposition to it until a majority of Americans favored a complete US withdrawal—in 1974.

MUCH OF THE US MEDIA ATTENTION SINCE the Vietnamese victory in 1975 has focused on numerous stories about bleak and austere conditions inside post-war Vietnam. Martha Winnacker, a staff member at the Southeast Asia Resource Center in Berkeley, said these charges overlook the hardships created by the US war, American policy towards Vietnam since 1975, and the hostilities directed toward Vietnam by Cambodia and China after the war.

Two million Vietnamese were killed during the American war—relatively equivalent in the US to the deaths of all persons living in New York State. More devastating to post-war reconstruction, according to Winnacker, were the number of refugees created by US "free-fire zones" and "forced-draft urbanization" programs in the countryside, which uprooted half of South Vietnam's population and forced them into the cities. Prostitutes, drug addicts, and criminals—along with a large number of professionals, bureaucrats, and military officers tied to the US-backed Saigon government and economy—had to be rehabilitated and reintegrated into Vietnam's society.

continued on next page

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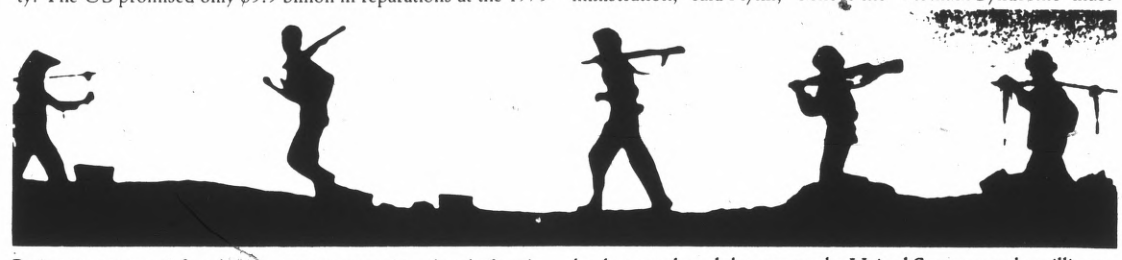
PEACE CORPS

continued from previous page

VIETNAM REPLAY

The war, in short, "changed the make-up of Vietnamese society." Winnacker described how tracts of Vietnam's rice paddies—which remain fertile and arable only by constant tending—turned to hard clay when left unattended after US bombings. It took years to restore these vital food-producing lands.

A World Bank study in 1974 estimated that it would take $11 billion in aid through 1990 to restore Vietnam's war-weary society. The US promised only $3.5 billion in reparations at the 1973 Paris agreements. After the agreements were signed and after the country was reunited, Vietnam was successfully isolated by the United States' pressure on the world community; US policymakers encouraged European allies to limit assistance and trade with Vietnam.



"A lot of what has been problematic," said Winnacker of post-war Vietnam, "has been greatly exaggerated by things the US government has done to create a hostile surrounding in order to prove that socialism doesn't work."

The consistent US hostility has been compounded by the unfriendly attitude taken by the Chinese since the end of the war, according to Winnacker. Uneasy with a reunified and independent Vietnam, the Chinese, along with the Cambodians under Pol Pot, conducted attacks upon Vietnam's borders. These attacks led to Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in 1978, which Winnacker described as a defensive action to protect Vietnam and as a liberating effort to rid Cambodia of the murderous Pol Pot regime. China then invaded Vietnam in 1979, as a "lesson" for its actions in Cambodia (now Kampuchea).

The Chinese and Cambodian conflicts have further drained Vietnam's ability to rebuild its country. Although Winnacker stated that Vietnam's continued presence in Kampuchea was not completely welcomed by all Kampucheans, she sees it as necessary until the US and China stop supporting Pol Pot's forces who are waging attacks against Kampuchea from their bases in Thailand.

Winnacker said that Vietnam has made numerous mistakes since the end of the war, most of which the government has openly admitted in rounds of open and public self-criticism.

"On the whole," concluded Winnacker, "the victory of the socialist revolution in Vietnam has not produced utopia, heaven on earth, or even a perfect, everyday socialist society. But the problems it has had do not detract from the basic justice of the Vietnamese effort to take control of their own country."

THE US'S CURRENT AND GROWing presence in Central America has stirred fear of of "another Vietnam," among many Americans. According to Pat Flynn, a Research Fellow at the Center for the Study of the Americas (CENSA) in Berkeley, these fears are well-founded.

'The Reagan administration has made Central America essentially a test case for destroying the "Vietnam Syndrome."'

"In both cases," said Flynn of the analogy, "the US government has characterized local, indigenous revolutionary movements, in Vietnam as well as in Central America, as tools or puppets of some kind of international communist conspiracy. They have employed the domino theory in both places. In both cases, Washington has seen the victory of the insurgent revolutionary movements as a threat to US national security. And in both cases, the US government has determined to stake US prestige and credibility on the line, and is determined to defeat revolutionary movements in those countries and to use as a measuring stick for US credibility in the world."

The most important difference with the war in Central America, according to Flynn, is that it is "unfolding after Vietnam." This fact weighs heavily in the minds of the public, the Pentagon, politicians, Congress, and in the media, thus inhibiting US interventionism—otherwise known as the "Vietnam Syndrome."

"Those in charge of foreign policy, particularly the Reagan Administration," said Flynn, "believe the 'Vietnam Syndrome' must be destroyed, and that means the United States must be willing to use military force on a global scale to defend its interests. In other words, we have to prove that we can't be defeated again, that Vietnam was an exception, and that the US is still the main world power. This means that Central America is a chance for the US to prove its mettle, to reassert US credibility. They have made Central America essentially a test case for destroying the 'Vietnam Syndrome.' "

Although Flynn explained that historical, geographical, political and other differences separate Vietnam and Central America, the similarities are striking, particularly in El Salvador. She outlined a pattern of assumptions and strategies used in Vietnam which are being applied today in El Salvador: the underestimating of revolutionary forces by the Pentagon and US policymakers; the use of rural pacification and counterinsurgency programs by the US; the use of elections to legitimize unpopular governments; the slow increase in the number of American advisors; and the increasing control over the direction of the war effort by the US military.

"The general pattern," said Flynn, "is that the United States is being drawn into a direct and deepened involvement into the war." She believes this policy is doomed to fail since the US is "pursuing a military solution for something that is essentially a political problem."

"In El Salvador, just as in Vietnam, the real problem in the country is the rule by a very small elite group who control all of the economic and political power within the country at the expense of the vast majority of the people who are impoverished, who are denied all rights politically and are repressed severely by that elite," Flynn continued. "They pay lip service to reforms to solve these problems."

Flynn believes US policy is in a crisis period since "at this point the US has no alternative in El Salvador. They recognize that unless the US becomes more directly involved, and possibly sends in ground troops, the US allies are likely to go down in defeat. The FMLN [El Salvador's armed guerilla group] is at a point of possibly launching a major offensive which would cause a collapse of the army.

"The only thing that can stop intervention at this point, given the fact that the United States' side is losing," concluded Flynn, "is the anti-interventionist movement. That means that essentially each one of us, and our responsibility to be involved in bringing pressure to bear on the Reagan Administration, is really the only thing that can prevent the very similar situation of what we had in Vietnam. I think the consequences of the warfare we saw in Vietnam will be really devastating for the people of Central America, as well as devastating for this country."

Napalm Used in El Salvador

The Rain of Fire

by **Chris Hedges**

THE SALVADORAN AIR FORCE IS USING INCENdiary bombs against the civilian population in the zone, around the Guazapa Volcano, according to displaced people who recently fled the area, troops who operate in the zone, and a European doctor who examined two civilians wounded during the attack.

Their descriptions appear to indicate that both napalm (jellied gasoline) and white phosphorous are being used. But both Salvadoran and US officials deny that there are incendiary bombs in the air force's arsenal.

"We do not have incendiary bombs," says Colonel Arispides Cienfuegos, spokesperson for the Salvadoran Joint Chiefs of Staff. "I have never seen these types of bombs since my arrival in this post in June 1983. Before that I don't know."

'I could not see and could not get air. Everything was on fire. My two children burned to death.'

"We do not supply incendiary bombs to the Salvadorans," says US Embassy spokesperson Greg Lagana. "The only incendiary device is the 2.75-millimeter white phosphorous rocket used to mark an area for bombing," he says, probably referring to a 2.75-inch device. "This rocket can cause a fire in a dry area."

The chief of operations for the Salvadoran Air Force, Captain Barrera, refuses to comment on the charges, saying all statements from the armed forces must come from the Joint Chiefs of Staff press office. "If you've talked to the US Embassy," Barrera asks, "why do you need a statement from us? Who do you believe more, the subversives or the embassy?"

Those who contend they have survived incendiary attacks in recent weeks say the bombs are dropped on them by helicopters, light aircraft and A-37 Dragonfly jet fighter-bombers. The size of these incendiary bombs apparently varies from rockets to much larger containers.

Civilians from the zone refer to the incendiary material as the "flaming liquid." They distinguish between two different types—one that appears to resemble napalm and the other white phosphorous.

"The worst bomb is the one that shoots out fire and cannot be put out," says one man who recently fled from the town of Guadalupe, which residents say was destroyed by incendiary bombs two weeks ago. "This bomb has a strong bitter smell and when pieces of the flaming liquid land on you they eat deep into your flesh and travel along your body."

Residents contend that if water is put on a wound caused by this type of bomb the burning will continue. They say they must shield nose and mouth with a damp cloth to lessen the effect of toxic fumes.

"When burning white phosphorous enters the body, it keeps on burning," Dr. Matthew Meselson, a Harvard University biochemistry professor who is an expert on chemical weapons, said in a telephone interview. "It will burn under water and actually burn inside the body. It is a horrible anti-personnel weapon. The white phosphorous will also emit acid fumes, and the effects of the fumes could be reduced by the use of a wet handkerchief over the mouth."

Residents from the zone say the second type of incendiary bomb creates clouds of black smoke which make it hard to breathe. They say it shoots out larger pieces of flaming liquid, and leaves an oily film over the water and along the ground.

"From the description," says Meselson, "it sounds like napalm. Napalm burns at a much higher temperature than white phosphorous so it consumes more oxygen. The oily film could be from napalm residues on the ground.

"The United States and other countries," says Meselson, "have stockpiled large quantities of napalm, white phosphorous and related flame weapons since the Vietnam war." Dr. Meselson says such weapons could easily be devised on the battlefield, and he and others note napalm can be used in conjunction with "iron" bombs—the term used to describe bombs simply dropped from the air—which are not themselves incendiary.

The Salvadoran Air Force, according to military officials here, is equipped with 250-,500- and 750-pound explosive "iron" bombs. The air force recently acquired anti-personnel "iron" bombs which explode about a yard before hitting the ground, according to these sources. All of these bombs are fragmentation bombs, which send shards of metal flying when they explode.

Drawing by MELISSA SIKES

"Usually we drop incendiary bombs before we begin operations in the area around the volcano," said a Salvadoran soldier from the 5th Infantry Brigade, who was standing with several of his companions at the rear guard of a fire fight near Tenencingo. "By the time we enter the area, the land has been burned over and the subversives pretty well toasted."

Soldiers in the Atlacatl Immediate Reaction (IR) Battalion also contend that incendiary weapons are used before large-scale operations in the zone. Soldiers from both the Atlacatl and 5th Brigade say they have seen small villages in the area burned to the ground and large tracks of land charred by incendiary bombs.

"We have holes dug in the ground outside our villages to hide in when the planes come," says another villager displaced from Guadalupe. "And we keep the children in the holes or near them all day.

"At first the air force dropped bombs which knocked down trees and houses, killed people and made a three-meter (nine-foot) crater. Then they began to drop bombs that exploded before hitting the ground and others that made craters eight meters (more than 26 feet) deep to kill us as we hid in our shelters. Now they use the worst bomb of all—the flaming liquid."

"I was outside my house when the bomb fell," says one woman. "I could not see anything because of the black smoke and could not get air. Eveything was on fire. My two children burned to death." This woman contends she was wounded by this bomb. She has several large areas of scar tissue on her body.

Dr. John Constable, a burn expert at Massachusetts General Hospital who treated incendiary weapons victims in Vietnam, said in a telephone interview that napalm will burn in large patches along the surface of the skin where it makes contact. "The burns are different than those of white phosphorous which are more profound wounds that often resemble the pattern left by a shotgun wound."

Another woman who was living in a displaced person's camp in the capitol is marked with keloid scar tissue, which resembles several large discolored welts patterned like a shotgun wound. She says she received her wounds from an incendiary bomb which killed her family.

"I have treated many victims of bomb attacks," says a European doctor who specializes in war-related injuries and who examined the two women, "and the wounds of these two victims do not correspond to wounds incurred from normal fragmentation bombs. These people were burned by an incendiary substance. It is now impossible for me to determine exactly what that substance was, but it probably was napalm, and in the case of the more profound wounds, white phosphorous."

Civilians from the zone speculate that the air force is dropping incendiary weapons to force them out of guerrilla-held territory. They say that many of the small villages in the area are now burned.

"These bombs," says one man, "not only burn down our villages and homes but our plots of land. We are left after the attack with nothing."

This is not the first time the Salvadoran air force has been charged with using incendiary bombs. Rebel insurgents in the zone have condemned the use of these weapons on several occasions. Residents from the Guazapa region appealed to human rights groups after a large military operation in February 1983, known as "Guazapa 10," which included several incendiary bomb attacks.

The president of the Salvadoran government's Commission on Human Rights, Marianella Garcia Villas, went into the zone to investigate the charges. As she was leaving the area on March 14, 1983, she was murdered, along with several other civilians who accompanied her, by soldiers from the Atlacatl IR Battalion, according to survivors of the attack.

'By the time we enter the area, the land has been burned over, and the subversives are pretty well toasted.'

Garcia had collected tape-recorded testimony from victims of incendiary attacks, taken many photographs and has carried soil samples she thought contained residues left by incendiary bombs. One of those with her managed to escape with the tapes, photos and samples.

The soil samples currently are in Great Britain. The organization which had the samples requested in a telephone interview that it not be identified. It says it has not had the samples tested but plans to do so. The pictures and tapes languish, unused and unpublished, in an office in San Salvador.

After the "Guazapa 10" operation, incendiary bomb attacks diminished, though they did occur sporadically, according to those who live in the zone. But they say that in recent weeks the incendiary bombs once again are being used frequently.

On April 12, some 65 residents from the town of Guadalupe said they fled because their village and the small clusters of houses nearby were burned by incendiary bombs.

The bombings were followed by the invasion of the Atlacatl and the Ramon Belloso IR Battalions into the zone. Rather than face the army, residents fled further inside the zone. Those who survived contend some 400 people spent a day running from the oncoming soldiers.

On the second day the army spotted the large mass of people. "Those who were behind nearby the river were spotted first," one survivor says. "And those of us up front heard a tremendous sound of gunfire. It went for a long time. We continued up the mountain until we were met by troops who captured us.

"We have never seen or heard from the others below. We have all lost family members and friends. We wonder if they all died, or if some escaped.

"When we were surrounded by the soldiers, they told us to give them our arms. We said the only arms we had were our children."

Of those captured, 43 were small children, 12 were young mothers and 10 were older men. All are now living in a displaced persons camp run by the Roman Catholic Church in the capitol.

An International Committee of the Red Cross team which attempted to reach the site of the alleged massacre last week reportedly was forced back by the army.

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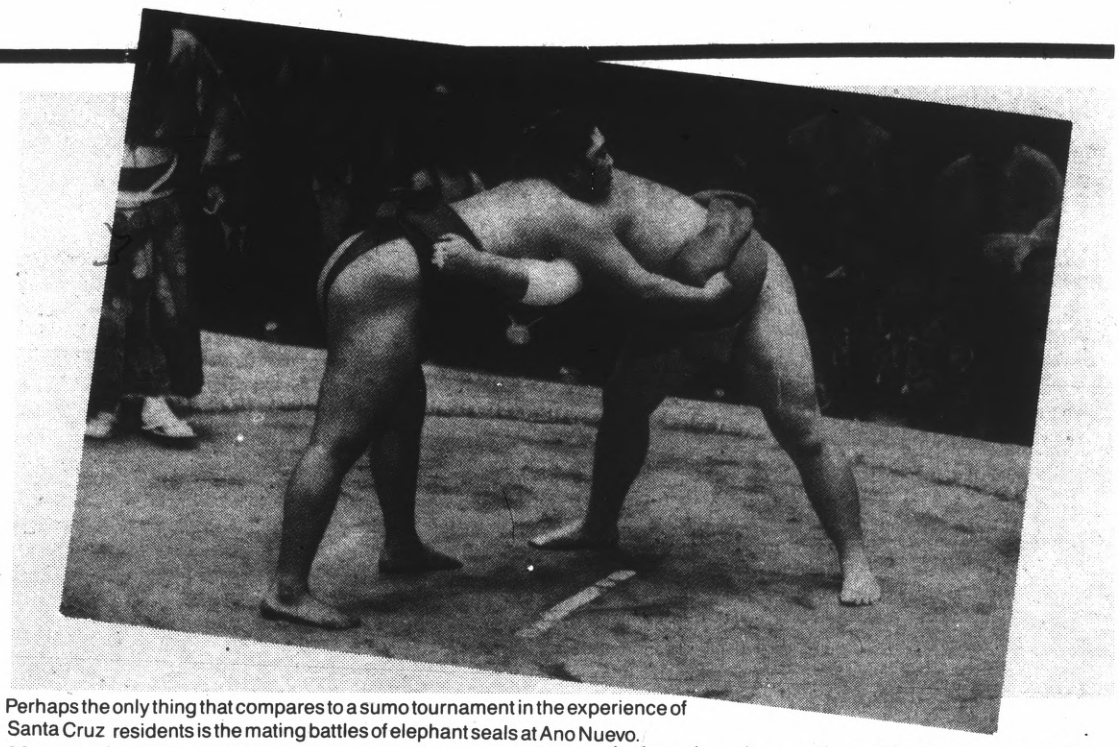
Sumo Wrestlers

Thigh Anxiety

by Stuart Leavenworth



Perhaps the only thing that compares to a sumo tournament in the experience of Santa Cruz residents is the mating battles of elephant seals at Ano Nuevo.

THE BIG NEWS IN THE SUMO WORLD OF Tokyo these days is that fat is taking a back seat to fitness. It sounds like a contradiction in terms, I know, but sumo is becoming dominated by a bunch of 120 kilogram weaklings. Whereas the champions of yesteryear used their formidable flab to belly opponents out of the ring, the new lightweights are using such pedestrian methods as quickness, muscle, and technique to claim victory in a big man's sport. Needless to say, sumo aficionados are worried. Unless the beefy wrestlers start throwing their weight around, one of Japan's oldest institutions could succumb to a pseudo-Jane Fonda fitness revolut on.

I came to Japan in part to find the consum mate sumo wrestler. Like other naive *gaijin* (foreigners), I expected him to be a gargantuan, gluttonous creature, weighing over 200 kilograms, with rolls of rippling flab protruding from his skimpy loincloth. Instead, I found that the kingpin of sumo was a handsome, cherubic 117 kilo sex symbol named Chiyonofuji, who has captivated the nation so much that Japanese secretaries keep pictures of him taped to their desks. Not only is Chiyonofuji lacking a notable paunch, but he has a well-toned physique that would make Bruce Jenner proud.

This discovery destroyed one of my most prized cultural images of Japan. The contradiction of slim sumo wrestlers seemed equivalent to polyester kimonos or Mt. Fuji without snow. Moreover, the whole concept was a crime against history.

Legend has it that the Japanese lay claim to the islands when their god, Takemikazuchi, defeated the leader of a rival tribe in a do-or-die sumo match. By 500 AD, sumo was an important religious ceremony in Japan for encouraging ample rice harvests. The theory was that the sound of a hefty *rikishi* (wrestler) hitting the ground would awaken the gods, and in turn stimulate the rice fields. Brawn was therefore a life-or-death matter for sumo organizers.

During the violent Kamakura and Kansei periods (1184-1600), the samurai used sumo techniques to develop the martial art of ju-jitsu. When the Tokugawa Shogunite took power in 1615 they united and pacified the samurai, and the resulting rise of the mercantile classes brought a new demand for the sport, especially the novel presence of fat wrestlers. As the official *Sumo Guidebook* says, "professional sumo groups were organized to entertain the rapidly expanding plebeian class and sumo came into its own as the national sport of Japan."

To watch a modern sumo match is like nothing in the world. Even with the ascendance of the slim wrestlers, the majority of matches are a carnival of obesity. Perhaps the only thing that compares to a sumo tournament in the minds of Santa Cruz residents is the mating battles of elephant seals at Ano Nuevo.

At the start of a match, the two *rikishi* square off in a clay ring known as the *dohyo,* and perform a variety of ceremonies prior to butting heads. The rikishi are clad only in an economically designed harness and belt, which encourages some mightily interesting pictures when they bend over. The ceremonies are hardly languorous; the rikishi lift their loins high in the air and bring them down thunderously on the dohyo, a procedure that traditionally wakes up the sumo gods. After tossing handfuls of salt into the ring in order to purify it, the rikishi then proceed to scowl at each other for a few minutes. Eventually the bout starts.

In sumo, as opposed to other forms of wrestling, a bout is determined when one wrestler touches the ground, or is thrown out of the dohyo (There is no such thing as "pinning" in this sport). One would think that flab would be a major advantage, but not so. Even the bulkiest wrestlers have to be aware of belt holds, leg trips, arm throws, and a myriad of technical devices that sumo commentators like to discuss with grave seriousness.

For example, Wakashimasu, another of the darling lightweights, is known for his ability to encounter an opponent twice his size, grab him by the belt, and lift him out of the ring—legs dangling in the air. Weighing only 120 kilos, Wakashimasu won the recent spring tournament in Osaka by capitalizing on this technique. Other experts think that his wicked stare during prebout ceremonies was the main factor in his victory.

Considering that two out of the three top sumo wrestlers in Japan are under 130 kilograms, is there any hope that sumo will regain its past, bloated glories? Many experts are doubtful. If rikishi continue their flirtation with weight-watching, they say, then the spectacle of sumo could be thrown into the realm of athletics, eliminating the sport's main drawing point—the ceremonial novelty of fat men banging their loins against each other. Clearly the gods are unhappy. Tokyo experienced its worst winter in decades, and the scrawny sumo may be the reason.

Yet there might be one hope, and he is an American. His name is Konishiki, and he hails from Hawaii. Tipping the scales at 211 kilograms, Konishiki is the biggest, the most rotund, the most corpulent being stalking Japanese Dohyos today. In just a few years he has risen through the junior sumo ranks, and now he stands poised on the threshold of adipose stardom. In a few years, he might be eating rikishi like Chiyonofuji for lunch.

Stuart Leavenworth is a former City on a Hill *Arts Editor who now works at the* Asahi Evening News *in Tokyo.*

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Romancing the Night Away

by Elisabeth Weber

IN THE CORNER OF THE LIBRARY, A YOUNG girl huddles over a gaudy paperback, glancing warily over her shoulder from time to time. Her furtiveness is familiar to anyone who has ever read a Harlequin or a Barbara Cartland—romance novels generally regarded by most people as "trash." And yet women of all ages, from students to professionals, are addicted to paperback romances. This nervous adolescent is part of a growing number of romance novel fanatics.

In 1982, readers spent $250 million on romance novels, over twice the amount they spent the previous year. Beatrice Small, a romance novel author, said wryly, "Romance fiction to the publisher...is often a license to print money." No one could deny that the romance industry has become phenomenal, but exactly why do those twenty million readers devour the books so avidly?

Some women read their romances openly, while others respond guiltily to some unspoken code that says that romances are not socially acceptable literature. An atmosphere of shame often surrounds the racks of cheap romances in the bookstores and supermarkets. The covers of the books contribute to the lurid atmosphere. Curlicued lettering announces the often idiotic title: *Rebel Temptress, Passion's Fury, Wicked Loving Lies.* A woman with long flowing hair and conspicuous cleavage is inevitably swooning in the arms of a tall, dark man with chiseled features who is eyeing her hungrily. The art is usually of a rather florid quality; one publisher calls it the "Berniniesque St. Teresa in Ekstasis look."

Reading these novels, the message is clear: the feminist movement never happened and women like it that way.

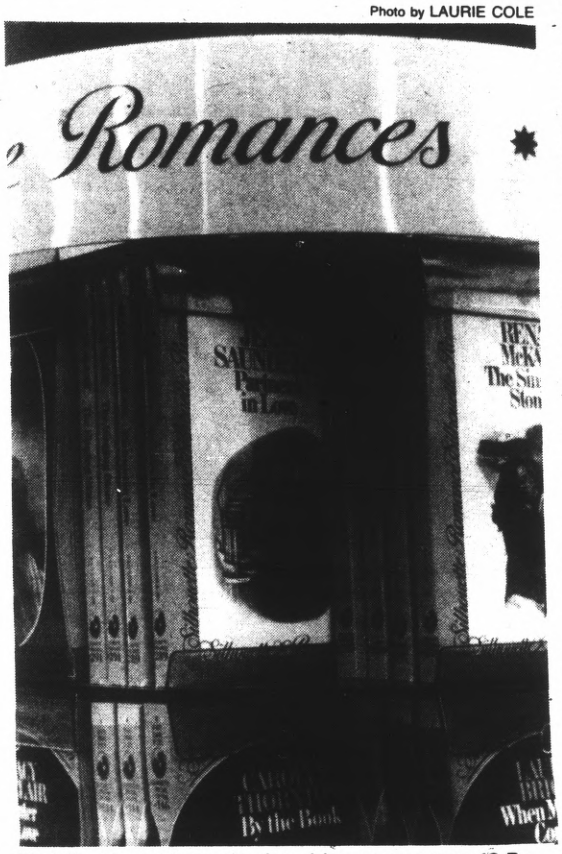
In a time when feminist struggles have touched many women's lives, the romance genre remains staunchly traditional. The beautiful young protagonists of these novels glory in their femininity and in their dependence on men. Female passivity is a trademark of romantic fiction.

The publishers' tipsheets for romance writers reveal that autonomous feminist heroines still don't exist in the romance world. Harlequin's heroine must be in her early twenties, independent but traditional—"definitely no militants." The hero is ten years older, handsome, successful, domineering and experienced with women.

Other publishers have similar restrictions. Second Chance at Love—a newer category of romance novels—allowed a heroine to be up to 29 years old, and "mature rather than naive." She is "vivacious, not dreary or depressed." The hero can have no serious problems or neuroses, and he too must be successful. Gallen Books' heroines "may have a character flaw the hero helps her overcome."

These fictional women have been granted some token advances by the publishers. Many women hold prestigious, demanding jobs—mayor, engineer, editor—but their careers seem unreal. When they meet the right man, their jobs quickly take second place. The career angle fades quickly, and is only revived to further the plot line. The man always comes first; many plots involve the sacrifice of a career for marriage, never vice-versa.

Photo by LAURIE COLE



Their first kiss, with mouths closed, happens on page 43. By page 75 they kiss with their mouths open.

Janet Dailey, a best-selling romance writer, explains why the traditional love story remains so popular. "I don't think there's a woman born," she said, "who doesn't wish that the first man she met would be the one she fell in love with and married." This is a theme echoed in the actual novels themselves. One Harlequin romance *Spring Fancy*, states outright that "all women are programmed to want weddings."

Spring Fancy is typical of the new spicier variety of romance now being offered by some publishers. The plot is predictable; mutual attraction occurs on page six, between a woman who's engaged to be married, Winn, and a man she meets at her friend's wedding. "She watched Jo-Jo Duggan's walk for the first time from the very distracting angle of top to bottom...his crisp jeans crackled slightly, and within them his thighs pressed as firmly as air against the inside of a balloon."

Unfortunately, Winn is not permitted to flirt, as she belongs to her fiance and must remain honorable. Jo-Jo's firm thighs are forbidden to her. Their first kiss, with mouths closed, happens on page 43. By page 75 they kiss with their mouths open. Things progress until a sixteen-page love scene. She eventually marries him, breaking off her engagement to her fiance. The unhappy fiance only appears in person twice throughout the entire book.

The sex scenes in the book are strangely prudish, reflecting the publishers' attempt to reconcile taste with readers' appetites for steamy love scenes. Foreplay is described exhaustively, but the act of intercourse is wreathed in metaphorical mists. Winn, heroine, has oral sex for the first time, even though Jo-Jo is her fifth lover. The wording of this scene is so vague it takes a while to understand what is actually happening. Later, she tells him "it always seemed perverted. And then with you, it became exalted." Joyful or not, it doesn't happen again. Instead, there is a semi-rape scene in his car. Afterwards he apologizes and swears never to do it again. She forgives him and tells him not to blame himself.

This book seems like a warped interpretation of the meaning of sexual freedom. The mix of traditional values and premarital sex results in a dichotomous heroine, who is supposedly sexually experienced, but is mentally a virgin. Winn typifies this anomaly, with her five lovers and her pure white underwear. Romance heroines have lost their famous virginity, but without gaining strength of character.

Once again, the publishers' tipsheets demand that writers walk a thin line to produce acceptable erotica. Harlequin writers must fade out before intercourse, and sex must not occur too early in the plot. Rapture Romances must have no overt sex, and no clinical details. Second Chance at Love's heroines believe in home and family, and have to be committed to the man they sleep with. Sex can only be in poetic terms. Love and Life's publishers give an example of what romances try to achieve when they tell writers that sex has to be "erotic, but never offensive."

This new trend of more explicit sex scenes in romances began partly because of reader demand. In the last few years letters poured in to the publishing companies, requesting better sex scenes. This response brings to mind images of bored housewives, desperate for some excitement in their lives. There is no typical reader of romances, however. A 1981 survey in Publisher's Weekly revealed that half of the readers are between the ages of 25 and 44. A third are housewives, 30 percent are housewives with part-time jobs, and 22 percent are unmarried with jobs. Not all romance readers are women, either. Anwar Sadat once said, "I read Barbara Cartland when I have the time."

The question remains: why do women continue to read romances if they have no literary value and they portray women only as auxiliaries to men? Lois Deorio, Stevenson College Administrative Assistant, and unashamed romance consumer, has a very simple reason. "I read them because I enjoy them," she says. "They [the women] always get what they ask for." One publishing company, Coventry Court Romances, released a survey which echoes this, finding that romances are read for relaxation and to cope with the routine aspects of readers' lives.

So women continue to escape from the boredom of daily life by reading romances, where Prince Charming will always arrive in time to rescue the heroine. Twenty million women are devoted fans of a genre that downgrades women's achievements and condones female passivity. Romance's "high priestess," Barbara Cartland, once said, "Women are happier when they're in the shadow of the throne and are pushing a man."

Hopefully, this is no longer true, and women do not wish only to be protected and taken care of. But you would never be able to guess, if all you read were romances.

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The Immunity Of Wealth

by Sharan Street

LAST WEEK, ABC'S ENORMOUSLY POPULAR *Dynasty* lurched through its season finale, leaving its characters clinging to a few strategic precipices. The evil Alexis arrested for murder, oil tycoon Blake Carrington teetering on the edge of ruin, the spoiled Fallon stricken by a brain seizure, and resident tramp Sammy Jo about to lure another Carrington into her clutches—oh, how the mighty are fallen. Trouble and sorrow darken every brow in Denver—or at least every brow among the magnificent Carringtons.

In case you don't own a television, don't read *People* magazine, or are similarly unpolluted by popular culture, *Dynasty* belongs to the recent small screen boom of evening soaps. Cloned from *Dallas,* the torrid tale of lust and treachery among Texas's oil barons, these shows have proliferated like so much cheap chinchilla over the TV dial. *Dynasty* chronicles the ups and downs of Denver's oil giants, *Falconcrest* savors the sour struggles within a California winemaking clan, and the wilted *Yellow Rose* (now cancelled) corralled big-time Texas ranchers.

But of these series, and the myriad mini-dramas and TV movies about the rich and depraved, only *Dallas* and *Dynasty* have consistently captured the viewers' attention. Their top-rated positions in the Neilsens are due to the evil machinations of each show's star villain. On *Dallas,* Larry Hagman wreaks havoc on business competitors and family alike as the corrupt J.R. Ewing, and on *Dynasty,* sexy Joan Collins beds down and destroys her business associates as the dreaded Alexis Colby.

In watching media trends, nothing is more amazing than the phenomenon of the megastar, and Joan Collins is such a sensation. A 50-year-old veteran of mediocre movies, Collins's career was revived when she was cast as television's super-bitch, and her ascendency as a star heralded the arrival of the middle-aged sex symbol.

Joan Collins is everywhere, from talk shows to celebrity question and answer columns. She's graced every entertainment rag from *Playboy* to *Rolling Stone,* and she's an immovable fixture in gossip sheets like *People* and the *National Enquirer.* Her face, figure, and past history are perused by readers with the interest accorded a figure like Jackie Onassis, but unlike the former First Lady, Collins is a willing participant in her own notoriety.

Her character, Alexis, is *really* naughty. Not misguided or mentally disturbed—she's unrepentant in her evil. Her strongest desire is to break the back (and other anatomical parts) of her former husband, Blake Carrington. To this end she uses her bedroom skills in equal proportion.

Alexis is decidedly not a feminist heroine, but her toughness and her shrewdness are appealing to many women. Unfortunately she is a monstrous caricature, a transformation of the ambitious career woman into the old-fashioned fortune-hunter. Despite her aggressive business sense, Alexis is just a smarter and older version of the classic gold-digger. She gained her position as oil magnate by marrying Blake Carrington's rival on his deathbed, before the old gentleman succumbed to heart failure, induced by her sexual acrobatics.

Her male counterpart, J.R. Ewing, is also possessed of a libido the size of Texas. But the sources of their sexuality are different. Alexis gains power through her sexual attractiveness, but J.R. seems sexy because of the power he already possesses

In these tales of the rapacious rich, characters like Alexis and J.R. are balanced by others with cloyingly good intentions. J.R. is often thwarted by brother Bobby, a clean-living do-gooder who wouldn't dream of cheating or blackmailing even his worst enemy. Alexis finds her nemesis in the person of Krystle, Blake's genteel, lady-like second wife. Krystle is everything Alexis is not—loyal, self-sacrificing, and kind.

If the rich were really like the people on *Dynasty* and *Dallas,* one would wonder how they ever found the time to make money, what with all the sex, blackmail and general treachery going on around them. They certainly couldn't be happy—plagued with evil relations, family tragedies, or ulcer-producing business crises. And, of course, this is the ideological function of television shows about the high and mighty.

Americans are fascinated by riches and power, but since such wealth is unattainable, they like to believe that it is a corrupting force. Thus, the real subject of the show is not sex or glamour, but the pleasant pastime of the have-nots gloating about the misfortunes of the haves.

Public fascination with the privileged is hardly new. Movies, gossip magazines, and trashy authors have catered to the public's obsession. But now, the conniving rich have invaded the television screen as well. Since its inception, the little screen has been peopled by the middle class. Early sit-coms like *Leave it to Beaver, Father Knows Best,* and the *Honeymooners* were staunchly middle class. Even in the affluent '60s and early '70s, most TV shows focused on the upper middle class professionals: lawyers, doctors, and private investigators.

It's not coincidental that this explosion of interest in the well-to-do is occurring at a time when the rich are enjoying great opportunity to amass wealth. In this supply-side age, with looser inheritance laws, larger tax loopholes, and deregulation, the rich are doing better than ever.

And as it becomes harder for the middle class to penetrate the ranks of the elite, what do we see happening to the image of the wealthy on television? Tabloid sensationalism has moved into prime time. When watching the trials of the Carringtons and the Ewings, it doesn't matter whether audiences hate the characters or admire them. The shows and their action-packed plots grant immunity to the rich, freeing them from mundane legal and moral restrictions.

Watching the evening soaps is a great deal like reading the *National Enquirer,* but without the stigma. Whether sighing with Krystle over her frequent miscarriages, or cheering Alexis on to greater heights of deception, these shows are saying that the rich are not like the middle class. Whether you watch the soaps or disdain them, shows like *Dynasty* and *Dallas* are revealing portraits of middle-class fantasies about unimaginable wealth. But unfortunately, these fantasies all work to keep the power with the powerful. ✔

Alexis is decidedly not a feminist heroine, but she's tough and shrewd. That appeals to many women.

WOMEN'S *clips*

Quote of the Week

It would be very easy for me if the oppressor would split up the week and say from Monday to Wednesday we are going to mess over her because she's female, and the rest of the week we are going to put her down because she's Black. . .But it doesn't happen that way.

—Margaret Sloan

Up Out of Poverty

A state-wide agenda for the upcoming 1984 election will be the topic for discussion at a regional meeting of the Women's Economic Agenda Project. The Project is a broad-based coalition effort in California that identifies and publicizes specific measures to reverse the current decline in the economic status of women, known as the "feminization of poverty." The meeting will be at the Branciforte library, 230 Gault St., Santa Cruz on Saturday May 19 from 10am to 1pm. For directions call 426-7054.

The High Cost of Marriage

On Thursday, May 11, Governor George Deukmajian allowed to become law, without his signature, a bill that increases the cost of a marriage license by $6. The increase is intended to provide more money for domestic violence programs. The measure, which was introduced by Senator Robert Presley (D-Riverside), will push the total cost of a marriage license up to $30.

The bill will raise an estimated $1.2 million a year for shelters for battered wives and children.

The Scholar Was a Woman

Nan Rosenthal, associate professor of art history at UCSC, will be giving a talk on "Retreading Rauschenberg: A Book in Progress," as part of the Spotlight on Women's Scholars series. The talk will be Thursday, May 24, at 3:30pm in the Kresge College Seminar Room.

Custom Contraception

A new barrier contraceptive is in the final stage of study at the University of Texas Health Center. The new cervical cap, which can be worn for a year, will probably hit the market sometime next year if all goes well, said Dr. Nona Niland, director of the UT Health Center. The cap, which will be marketed under the name Contracap, is especially convenient because it can be worn for a year and does not require spermicide.

It has a one-way valve that permits cervical secretions and menstrual flow to pass out, while preventing sperm and semen from entering the cervix. A mold is taken of the cervix to produce a custom-fitted cap, which will be held in place by surface tension, similar to a contact lens. Because the cap rests against the cervix, there is no room for bacteria to grow and wearers will be unlikely to acquire toxic shock syndrome directly from the cap. The cervical cap is probably no more effective than any other barrier method, said Niland. Researchers expect it to have the same failure rate as the diaphragm, between four and 13 percent.

Progressive Non-Feminists

While so-called "mainstream American women" don't think of themselves as feminists and say the women's movement has not affected their lives, they still agree with almost all the major issues of feminism.

Women's Day magazine found in a recent survey of more than 115,000 women that the women—mainly white, married women with children—were found to be liberal on social issues, conservative on "law and order," and concerned that the US is losing clout on international issues but not calling for a bigger military budget.

At the same time, more than two-thirds of these self-identified non-feminists said they support the Equal Rights Amendment, while 79 percent favored the right to choose abortion. More than half the women backed affirmative-action programs, and 60 percent called for a federally subsidized national day-care program.

(*Her Say*)

Indiana Goes Anti-Porn

The mayor of Indianapolis, William Hudnut, signed into law an ordinance making pornography a violation of women's civil liberties on May 1. The law was immediately contested in federal court by the Indiana Civil Liberties Union, bookstores and trade associations.

Last week a Federal District Judge issued an injunction that prohibits enforcement of the law until the lawsuit is resolved. Hudnut is hoping the case will end up in the US Supreme Court. "What we're trying to do is to suggest that we're dealing with unplowed ground," he said, "and this might be a sensible solution to a problem that has boggled legal minds for a long time."

The law states that pornography exploits and subordinates women and promotes bigotry, harming women's abilities to fully exercise their citizenship. Pornography is defined as "the sexually explicit subordination of women, graphically depicted." Concern has been expressed that the law is too broad and will curtail freedom of speech. Beulah Coughenour, Indianapolis city council member and the law's sponsor, has introduced several amendments in the city council that will try to clarify exactly what is covered by the law.

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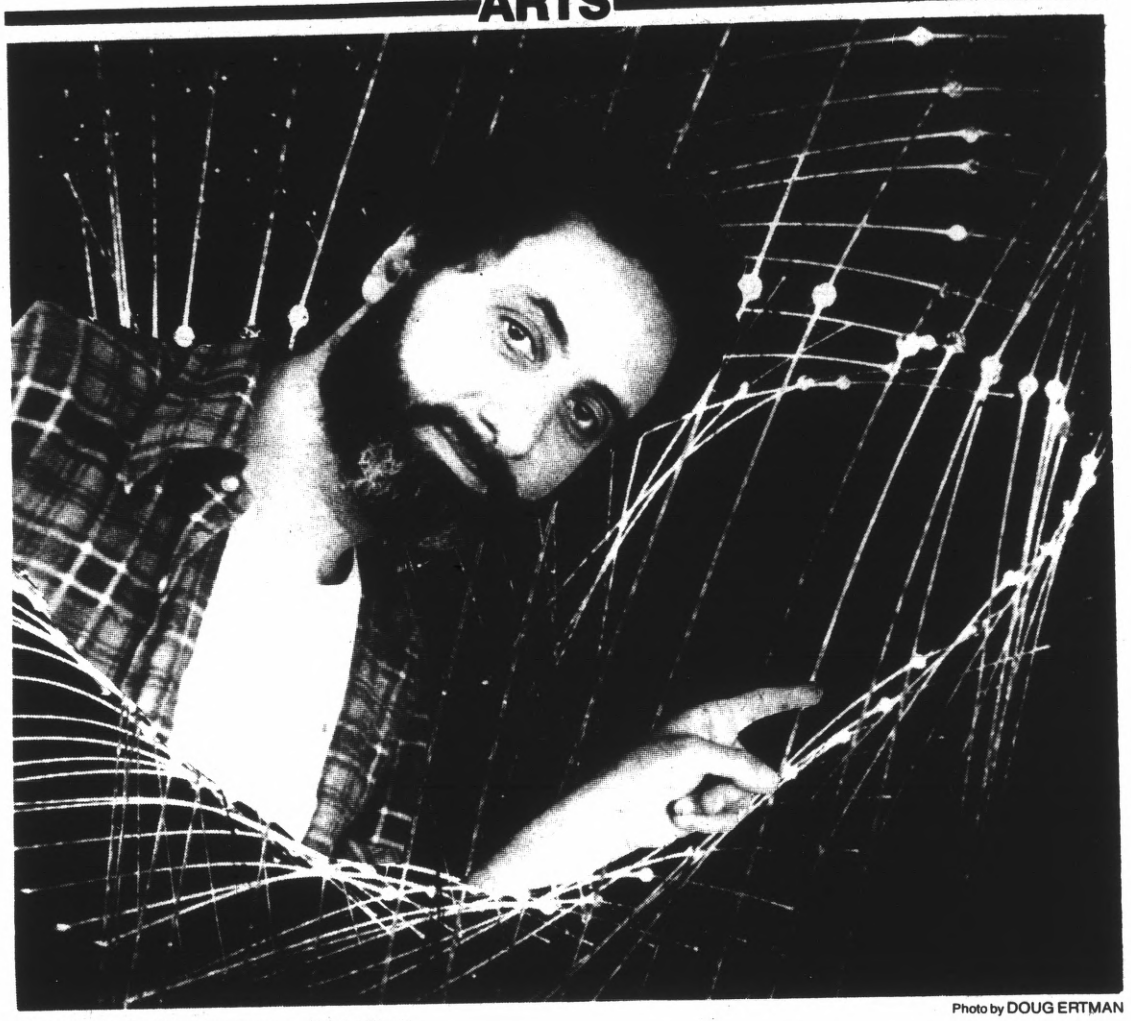

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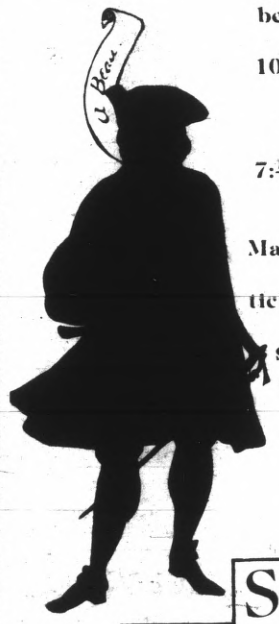
Present this ad at the Campus Box Office in the Redwood Building between 10am and 4pm Mon-Thurs, 10am and 3pm Fri, or at the Performing Arts Box Office by 7:45pm Fri and Sat May 18 and 19; 1:45pm on Sun, May 20, and receive **TWO** student tickets for the price of **ONE!**

Student ID must be shown at the door.



The Beaux Stratagem
by George Farquhar

EXHIBIT

Light Arted

by Douglas A. Ertman

"OH!" EXCLAIMED ONE RECENT VISITOR TO the Porter Sesnon gallery, "This is better than Disneyland!" Awe and glee seem to be the prevailing emotions expressed by those who have seen *Light Shell,* a "light sculpture" by Oakland-based artist Milton Komisar. More spectacular than a neon dinosaur skeleton, Komisar's creation makes even the most ostentatious yuletide light displays look less exciting than a solitary votive candle.

Light Shell consists of 160 clear acrylic rods, each nine feet long and three-fourths of an inch in diameter. They are spaced six inches apart, and invisibly suspended by fishing line. Each rod has a 26 sided polyhedron, slightly larger than a golf ball, which contains two 12-volt miniature lightbulbs of different colors. A 15 minute repeating computer program that Komisar wrote controls the sculpture. When a lightbulb is activated by the Apple computer, it sends a beam of colored light shooting down the acrylic rod. Each of the 320 light bulbs is wired separately to the computer, which has the capacity to turn them on and off 30 times per second. The computer varies the voltage and the time span of each lightbulb, resulting in an ever-changing, multi-hued roller coaster of light. The effect is as wonderful as it is hard to describe; the most complex signs on the Vegas strip can't hold a candle to *Light Shell.*

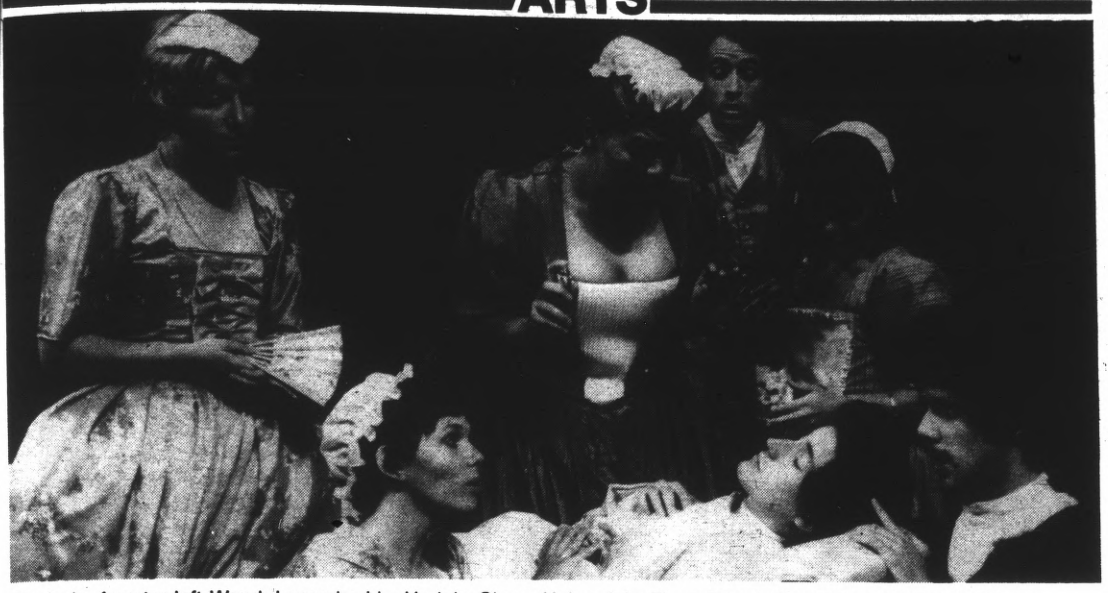
That Komisar has achieved technical brilliance in his expression of light is not surprising. He currently teaches Art at San Francisco State University, and has also worked on light sculpture for the past 10 years. *Light Shell* represents a new direction toward a creation that reflects both the artist's emotions and the natural elements surrounding the sculpture. Because the creation is modular, it can be constructed in different locations in an endless variety of shapes.

Komisar observes the gallery space he has to work with, aligns himself with the environment, and creates a work of art unique to the sculpture's location. "It's environmental in one sense, and it's a set of building blocks in another," commented Komisar. "Santa Cruz has got the ocean and the hills, so the preponderance of blues and greens in the sculpture reflect the sea, while the gentle, flowing lines are in harmony with the rolling hills." He sees *Light Shell* as one more step in his investigation of light as a medium. "It's not a sculpture, specifically," Komisar said. "It's a product of a four dimensional medium, using time as the fourth dimension."

The tightly-wound shape of *Light Shell* suggests the structural complexity of a seashell, for which it is named, and reflects the artist's desire to "make a sculpture conducive to the change in light color." The sequence of lights and the change in light color combine to form a unique creation in the realm of light sculpture. "This is very different from a neon or fluorescent creation," says Komisar proudly. "It's very tonal."

It is indeed tonal, and depending on which corner of the darkened Sesnon gallery one is crouching in, different tones apear with deceptive subtlety. The sculpture's "performance" evokes diverse and often amusing imagery. The lights can mimic playful kittens chasing one another, march around the sculpture with military precision, or dart about like frenetic fireflies. Occasionally the whole structure stops and leisurely fans its plumage like a vainglorious peacock. There is joy within the creation that mirrors a calm and understated appreciation of the world in which it is suspended. Milton Komisar has captured light, and it dances under his baton.

Light Shell *is on exhibit through May 27. The Mary Porter Sesnon gallery is open Tuesday to Sunday 11am to 5pm. A recepuon for the artist is scheduled for Friday, May 18, 6 to 9pm.*



Clockwise from top left: Wendy Lacombe, Lizz Hodgin, Clancy Nolan, John Flynn, Edward Coughlin, and Kate McKnight in *The Beaux Stratagem*.

Strategic Hamming

THEATER

by **Arthur Finn Spring**

Bullfinch: But I thought that all you that were bred at the University should be wits naturally.

Mockmode: The quite contrary Madame, there's no such thing there. We do not dare for fear of being counted rakes.

THE UCSC PERFORMING ARTS THEATER apparently shares none of the fear expressed by Mockmode in George Farquhar's *Love in a Bottle.* Their production of another of his plays, *The Beaux Stratagem* is as daring and rakishly funny as the author originally intended it.

Theirs is no mean feat. Though light-hearted, *The Beaux Stratagem* is also extremely light of foot. Its humor moves illusive, and at a torrid pace. Without delicate staging and precise comic delivery, the script's numerous witticisms might pass undetected by a twentieth century audience. It's a big theatrical bite to take.

Under the direction of Audrey Stanley, the UCSC Performing Arts Theater has combined all the elements of good theater into a hilariously raucous production of *The Beaux Stratagem.* The play is long—nearly three hours with intermission—but with a pace that is both mercurial and measured, the time passes all too quickly. *The Beaux Stratagem* is rollicking fun.

The early eighteenth century action picks up when Aimwell (Edward Coughlin) and Archer (John Flynn Jr.) give up their fashionable London lives after running out of money. Their "stratagem" to raise some sterling calls for them to pose in country villages as a footman and his wealthy master to win the hand of a rich provincial heiress. They can then, they hope, split up her fortune and return to the gaming tables and other pleasures of metropolitan society.

After arriving at the George Inn which is run by the bibulous Boniface, Aimwell begins casting out lures for Dorinda (Kate McKnight) the daughter of the wealthy Lady Bountiful (Lizz Hodgin). As his name would imply, Aimwell's cupidean arrows hit the mark and Dorinda is smitten. Unfortunately, Aimwell is also quickly reduced to a drooling love-puppy; his affection is no longer feigned but felt.

Meanwhile, Archer is finding interesting sport with Mrs. Sullen (Wendy LaCombe). She hopes to arouse her slothful mate, who spends more time with his hounds than with her, by accepting Archer's advances. When we learn that Boniface is in league with a local highwayman, Gibbet (Kenne Adams), the dramatic threads become hopelessly and comically intertwined.

As Archer asserts at the outset of *The Beaux Stratagem,* "Satyr is king," but other thematic intricacies abound. There is a foreshadowing here of the ribald country scenes in Henry Fielding's *Tom Jones.* Farquhar's play is something of a landmark for liberating comedy from the stuffy confines of the London drawing room for an escape into the country. So, the comic tension between the yokels and the Londoners is justifiably played up by the cast. English accents may be suspiciously lacking in the UCSC production but provinciality and urban aloofness are handled deftly enough with American accents.

In this humorous jumbling of personality clashes, the theatrical burden naturally falls on the actors and their comic capacity. Individual performers are outstanding, especially in the leading roles. John Flynn Jr. as Archer, the likeable scoundrel infatuated with the workings of his own well-oiled tongue, is superb. His gesticulation and self-conscious camp suit the character of Archer perfectly; his witty jabs and jousts are consistently on target.

Archer's verbal dueling partners are numerous. The seduction scenes with Mrs. Sullen and Cherry (Cheri McCray) were remarkably well gelled for an opening night performance.

The puns, double entendres, and jeux de mots at times trickle but almost invariably end in gushing exchanges of witticism. Farquhar, like other Restoration playwrights, was making up for the time lost when the Puritans closed London's theaters and "punished actors as rogues, according to the law." Some of the seduction scenes are packed with sexual metaphor that passes for blunt, even today:

Mrs. Sullen: *What are you sir, a man or a Devil?*
Archer: *A man, a man, madame.*
Mrs. Sullen: *How shall I be sure of it?*
Archer: *Madame, I'll give you a demonstration.*
Mrs. Sullen: *Sir! Do you intend to be rude?*
Archer: *Yes Madame, if you please.*

Though all the minor characters are convincing, Keene Adams as Gibbet, the highwayman, is thoroughly believable. He lends just enough swagger to his gait and truculence to his grin to make Gibbet an intriguing schemer rather than a buffoon.

But what makes *The Beaux Stratagem* so enjoyable is that it maintains its pace without ever appearing hurried. The set changes are lightning fast and do nothing to interrupt the dramatic and comic buildup. The set for the Sullen's home is drearily spartan but our attention is so riveted on the action that we hardly notice.

Costumes were exquisite and painstakingly accurate from the head down to the ankles. (The men's shoes seemed suspiciously out of place.) They added considerably to the already rich atmosphere as did the live music on stage which was used effectively and judiciously.

All the elements of good theater—sharp and pertinent production, fine acting, and, oh yes, a great script—combine to make this UCSC Performing Arts production an amusing and insightful experience. If the university cast and crew can count themselves "rakes" for it, so much the better.

The Beaux Stratagem *plays May 18 and 19 at 8pm, May 20 at 2pm at the UCSC Performing Arts Theater. Tickets for reserved seats are $5 general, $3.50 for students and seniors.*

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FILM

Bland Beefcake

by Jason Roberts

THERE'S A FRESH CROP EVERY YEAR: AT least one or two new faces, brooding with muscular anguish, ready to take Hollywood by storm. Each gets hyped, however briefly, as the next "James Dean." Or Marlon Brando. Or Steve McQueen.

These would-be superstars are the prime movers in a rising genre which the film industry—with typical brutality—has dubbed the "New Meat" movie. To be truly New Meat, a film doesn't have to be low-budget (although most are) nor low class (many attempt "Art" status)—all that's necessary is an attempt to display the young male lead as a New American hero, through the use of some very tired cliches. There's just one problem: almost without exception, New Meat movies are flopping like beached grunion.

Among the failures is *Reckless,* which whisked through Santa Cruz a few months ago. The screen debut of young Adrian Quinn, *Reckless* is probably best remembered for the last pre-stardom role of Darryl (*Splash*) Hannah. But it's Quinn who's supposed to be the hot property, as the storyline so slavishly informs us. He plays Johnny, a teen rebel complete with leather jacket, motorcycle and a good-for-nothing-parent. After two hours of sullen non-emoting and mumbling about how others "don't understand," Johnny and girlfriend mount the cycle and ride off into the sunset—presumably to catch another showing of *Rebel Without a Cause* .

Somewhere down the line, those responsible for *Reckless* forgot that James Dean's moody inarticulateness worked because it belied the near-poetic sensitivity and intelligence just beneath the surface. Without those qualities, the Dean-like character becomes a caricature.

Another example is this month's *Alphabet City* , starring Vincent Spano. It's a hangover of a film, complete with flashing lights, a throbbing soundtrack and actors speaking too loudly. New Meat meets New Wave.

Spano struts and frets as Johnny (New Meat heroes are almost always named Johnny), a young leather-clad tough cruising the streets of New York's less savory boroughs in a change-of-pace gleaming white Trans-Am. This Johnny can afford to be a bit more hi-tech in his punkishness, mostly because he's a drug dealer and enforcer for the Mob. Despite that, he's a really nice guy—albeit in a brooding, muscularly anguished sort of way.

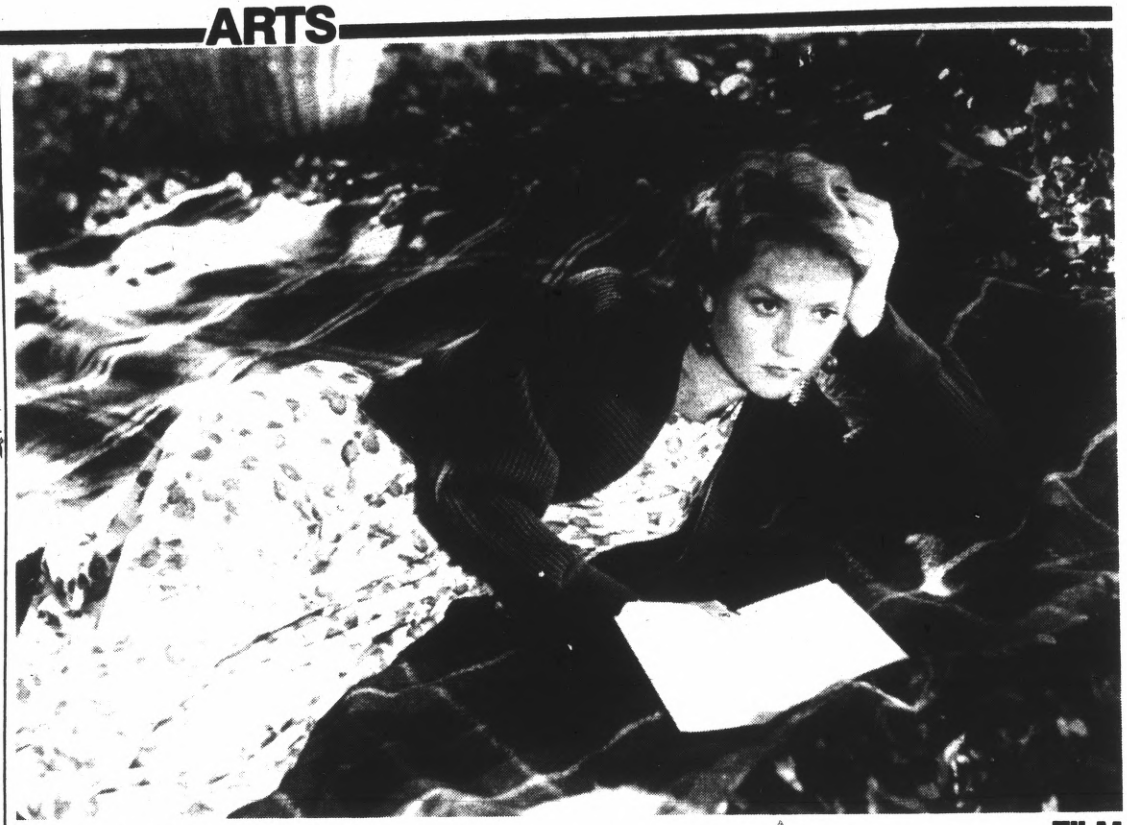
Alphabet is more than inept; it's morally and esthetically reprehensible. Someone who peddles heroin and shoots blackmail victims might work as an anti-hero, but it's clear that filmmakers want us to identify with him as a hero: he balks at setting fire to the tenement his parents live in, he talks his sister out of becoming a whore. To further elicit our sympathy, there's his beautiful artist wife and their infant son. After a couple of hours of Johnny being misunderstood (and shot at), the family gets to ride off into the sunrise on a motorcycle.

It's a scenario that's been played out, with variations, by Eric Roberts (*King of the Gypsies*), Richard Gere (the remake of *Breathless*), Mickey Rourke (*Rumble Fish*), and Michael Pare (*Eddie & The Cruisers* and the upcoming *Streets of Fire*). Many of them distinguished themselves, before or since, as actors with genuine talent and promise, but these movies have done little for their careers. America seems to have had its fill of "Next James Deans."

The failure of New Meat movies has contributed to a growing fear in Hollywood: the apprehension that few new hunks are rising to take the place of Redford, Newman, Reynolds, now past 40. But it's a fear based on myopia—a new generation of filmgoers *is* selecting the superstars of tomorrow. They're just not in the mold of James Dean. Or Marlon Brando. Or Steve McQueen.

The vanguard of young actors projects not macho but a likeable vulnerability: Tom Cruise is a semi-goofy dreamer in *Risky Business* , Kevin Bacon, a puckish born-to-boogie type in *Footloose* ,Timothy Hutton, Matthew Broderick, Sean Penn, Rob Lowe—all owe more to Dustin Hoffman than to the straightforward sex symbols of the '60s and '70s.

After a few more servings of New Meat, Hollywood is bound to realize our changing tastes and abandon its outmoded teen iconography. And if we still need the occasional brooding, inarticulate type—well, there's always Matt Dillon.



Isabelle Huppert as Lena in *Entre Nous.*

FILM

Just the Deux of Us

by Sharan Street

IN 1952, LENA AND MADELEINE MET AT A rehearsal for their children's school play. For both of them, it was love at first sight. This is the core of Diane Kurys's visually pleasing and sensual *Entre Nous*. The French director has turned the lives of her mother, her father, and a woman named Madeleine into an ambitious if not fully realized film.

Entre Nous is the story of Lena (Isabelle Huppert) and Madeleine (Miou-Miou), two French women whose young lives were shaped by the upheavals of World War II. Kurys's screenplay picks up the threads of her parent's generation during the German invasion of France.

Lena Weber is a Jewish refugee who evades capture and starvation to survive the war. Madeleine is an art student, the daughter of well-to-do parents. Her life is also touched by wartime sorrow when her young husband is killed by a stray bullet during a student revolt.

After the war, Lena and Madeleine want nothing more than security and modest happiness. Lena is a comfortable housewife, clucking over her two daughters as her husband struggles for success with a small garage. Madeleine wears the pants in her family, earning money by selling her sculptures while her actor-husband bungles a series of extra-legal scams.

The women and their backgrounds are introduced and quickly dispensed with, leaving *Entre Nous* devoted to portraying the bond between Lena and Madeleine. It's a relationship which completes and satisfies both women, but it is one which destroys their marriages and changes their quiet lives forever.

Kurys's screenplay leaves room for interpretation, applying no specific lesbian or proto-feminist significance to the women's more-than-sisterly love. She has said of *Entre Nous*, "It's clear that my characters have little in common with today's sensibilities. But if I wanted to understand what it was like to be 30 in the '50s, it 's partly to understand where I come from and why I react to things the way I do today."

Since *Entre Nous* is such a personal statement, the film cannot have the same impact on every viewer. It is subtle, even ambiguous in its characterizations, particularly in the creation of Madeleine. The strongest message that emerges from *Entre Nous* is in its recreation of the nascent feminine discontent of the '50s. Lena and Madeleine seek personhood; they want more than their identities as wives and mothers, but they don't know how to express this desire.

This unspoken discontent has a violent effect on the men in their lives, particularly Lena's stolid husband, Michel (Guy Marchand). Michel is the tragic loser of the film. When his wife takes his children and breaks his family up forever, his poignant cries of disbelief and impotent anger are as compelling as Lena's desire for freedom. Michel is a sensitive evocation of every man who's wondered what women want and why they aren't satisfied.

Entre Nous is a gentle and sensual film which provides fully-formed roles for two excellent actresses. But the film leaves a hunger for more—for a longer movie, for a closer understanding of the characters. The film's quick and shallow summary of wartime and the abrupt transition to the fast-paced '50s is unsatisfying. Kurys purports to illustrate a *zeitgeist* in her film, but she also limits the scale of the film to the intimacy of a love story. If the film fails in some areas, it is because Kurys tries to paint a wall-sized historical painting in the space appropriate for a delicate miniature.

It is exciting, nonetheless, to see a feminine version of history, and it left me with a pleasant feeling of anticipation for Diane Kurys's future efforts. One can only hope that this talented director can bring to the screen a feminine conception on a grander scale.

Entre Nous *plays at the Nickelodeon.*

Drawing by DANIEL SANEY

UCSC Film Guild's First Operation

Video Ape

by Sheila Davis

ANTHROPOLOGIST ADRIENNE ZIHLMAN'S video of a gorilla dissection isn't quite Michael Jackson's *Thriller*, but the UCSC's new Educational Film Guild isn't interested in cutting it Hollywood style.

Missy, the unfortunate 28-year-old, 250 pound gorilla who died of pneumonia in the San Francisco Zoo, provided a rare opportunity for the UCSC Anthropology Department to capture a gorilla dissection on film. The Guild, which is comprised of dedicated UCSC film students seeking experience instead of salaries, received funding from the Anthropology Board for Zihlman's dissecting project. The unique video of Zihlman at work is designed for comparative human or primate anatomy classes. When the editing is completed it will be circulated to other campuses by the University of California Archives.

Working with a freshly perished gorilla is a tremendous amount of physical work, according to Zihlman, who studies primate muscle locomotion. Hot lights increased the danger of rapid decomposition and made the dissection a day and night project. The five-day dissection required the student film makers to "do a lot of hanging around, talking to people, and reading up on the topic"said Steve Anthes, a founding member of the Educational Film Guild. Anthes said that the students also learned to "work closely with the faculty at fairly short notice."

There is no film department at UCSC, "but there are people who seriously want to get into the business," according to Anthes. Less than 10 film courses are offered through the Theater Arts Department. The senior thesis required of theater arts majors whose emphasis is film, takes a great deal of time to direct and produce. "But when you're finished, who wants to see your film?"asked Anthes. "The Educational Film Guild is an opportunity for students to join force and produce useful, high quality films that we can be proud of."

"This is an experience that can be directly transferred to the film business,"he continued. "Securing money, working on someone else's ideas and working as part of a team are skills that have application in the real world." Most members are seniors, but they see the Guild as an ongoing project that will attract students who are experienced in film or interested in learning.

The Guild has already completed films documenting Georgeanna Maloff's totem pole-carving class and the controversy of "College Nine" (Students who live in campers in the East Remote parking lot). They also pooled $500 of their own money to make a film on the Ano Nuevo seals to use as an example of their work.

And their efforts have paid off. The students' film services have become highly sought after by other faculty.

Anthes and his filmmaking colleagues, Dan Zatz and Crispa Kaplan, realize that significant projects at UCSC go unnoticed because of a lack of publicity. They sent letters to faculty offering to film or videotape their projects. Out of more than 20 responses, the Guild interviewed 10 professors and picked three projects to work on for the summer months.

"It's something that we've wanted to do for a long time," says Tony Huntly, Long Marine Laboratory administrator,"but we didn't have the manpower to do it ." Huntly will serve as a liaison for the Guild during the summer filming of the research facility. He says the biggest problem will be selecting a specific research area to focus on among the many ongoing projects at the lab. He must also keep in mind that the video will be shown to a very diverse audience. It will serve as a "precursor" a la Nova (a public television science program) for local schools and visiting groups, according to Huntly. He plans to submit a "story"to the film guild that will provide the students with a clear conception of what is wanted.

The Agro-Ecology program and the Foundry were chosen as subjects for summer film projects, along with the Long Marine Laboratory, because they usually flourish during the summer months."People will be disappointed that we can't do them all at once," said Anthes. "Many faculty members have money written into their grants for videos; a lot of people have asked 'why didn't this start a long time ago.' "

Completed videos will be used in classrooms and at conferences by faculty. The video will also serve as tools for college recruiters and provide general publicity for the campus. Anthes emphasized that the collective will provide everyone with the opportunity to learn all aspects of film production. "This isn't an egomaniac production. It's a cooperative enterprise that everyone can benefit from."

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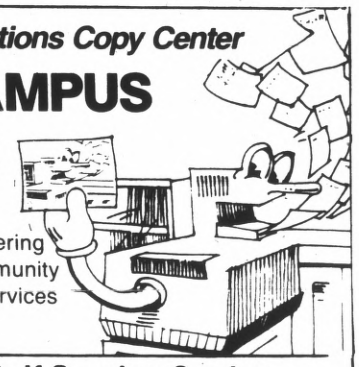

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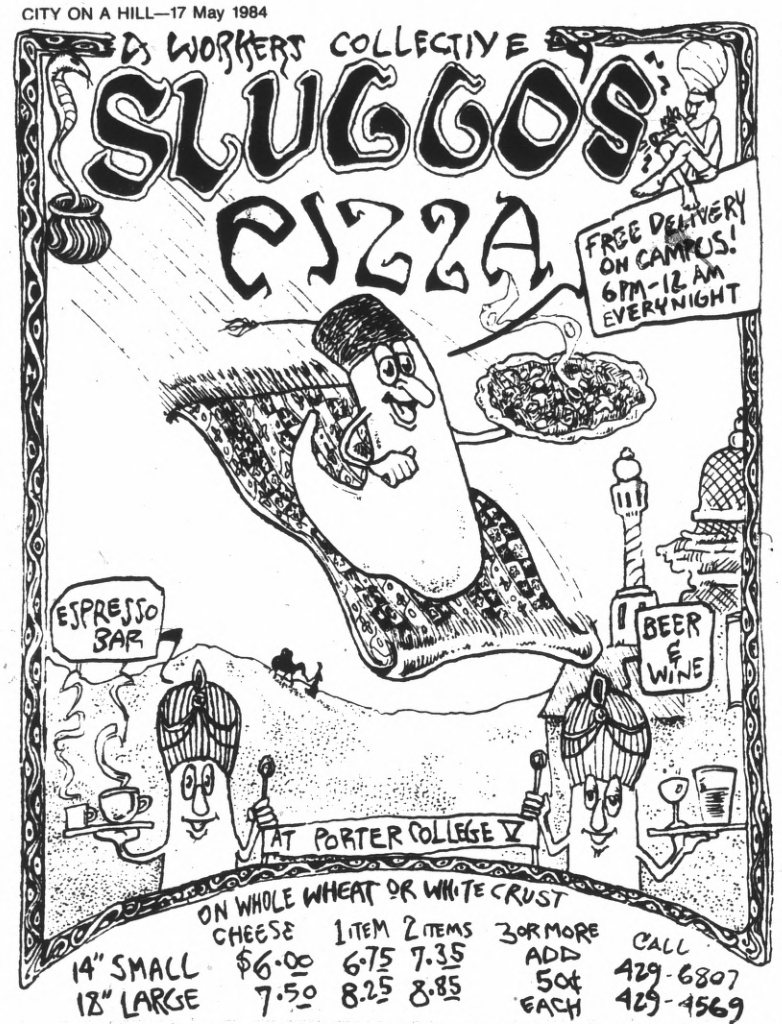
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ANNOUNCEments

To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.

WORK AS A WRITING ASSISTANT (tutor) in 1984-85. Upper division and graduate students: If you have skills in writing, editing, tutoring, ESL instruction, UNIX text editing, peer counseling, or some combination of these, consider applying. Applications are available now in each college writing center. Deadline has been extended to May 18.

THE CITIZEN/LABOR ENERGY COALITION (C/LEC) is organizing a campaign to pressure Representative Leon Panetta to vote for gas pricing legislation. To get involved please call C/LEC at 429-8512.

EDNA KIMBRO, Historical Researcher, lectures on the Branciforte Adobe (built before 1800), May 19 at 10:30am at the City Museum—1305 E. Cliff Drive, Santa Cruz. Free.

SILENT VIGIL IN PROTEST of US militarism and intervention in Central America and the Caribbean. A 15 minute silent protest will take place in mourning of the victims of US policy in the region. Put your feelings into action and express your dissent each Wednesday at Whole Earth Parking Lot, across from the mailbox; 12:40-12:55pm.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ID CARDS now available at the Campus Box Office. You need verification of student status, a current photo, and $8. 429-2159.

A "STORY TELLING AND BOOKSHARING IN THE EARLY GRADES" workshop will be held on Friday, May 18 at Sesnon House, Cabrillo College. Pre-register by calling 476-7140.

THE PEACE EDUCATION COMMITTEE is trying to build a peace library in its office and is looking for donations of books, literature, bookshelves, etc. Bring donations to the campus activities A-Frame or call Sara at 458-2195.

MICHAEL ROSS, UCSC'S REPRESENTATIVE to the Student Body President's Council has open office hours every week on Mondays 11-12:30 and Thursdays, 10:30-12 at the Student Activities A-Frame. Ross represents students at the state level, dealing with the state legislature, the UC Regents, and the UC Systemwide Administration. He also deals with various campuswide issues on occasion, sometimes by special request. Come by and give him your ideas, advice, questions, greetings, money, old tofu recipes, etc.

WILDLANDS RESEARCH announces a 20 percent tuition reduction for UCSC students on selected backpacking field studies. For details call (408) 427-2106 or write Wildlands Research, 407 Atlantic Avenue, SC, CA 95062.

GIVE PEACE A DANCE: SC Lifeyard Project 1984 is having weekly meetings, Tuesdays, 8 pm at Caffe Domenica to discuss exhibit and lifedance marathon.

ACTORS SOUGHT : Behind the Times Theatre and Santa Cruz City Parks and Recreation need men to act in a play written by local seniors from their past experiences. The play will open June 1 at real history days and will tour locally during the summer. Call Ron Maysenhalder at 423-8403.

YOU DON'T NEED A PH.D IN ECONOMICS to know that this country and its workers are experiencing hard times. Workers can strengthen their bargaining power for good times and bad through political action. The Santa Cruz County Central Labor Council's Committee on Political Education (COPE) and Frontlash (the AFL-CIO's youth arm) invites you to join their get-out-the-vote-campaign. Call Tegan at 475-1335.

SANTA CRUZ BIRD CLUB FIELD TRIP: Tassajara Hot Springs, White Oaks, Sunday May 20, 6:30 am. Leader Bruce LaBar, 476-7583. Carpool: Aptos Wells Fargo Bank

LIBERATED ZONE medical relief has been provided by Dr. Charlie Clements. He will talk on conditions in the FMLN/FDR controlled portion of El Salvador on Friday May 18 at 2 pm in the Baobob Lounge at Merrill. Sponsored by LAS and UCSC Sanctuary for Central America.

HIGH TECHNOLOGY: UCSC's Silicon Valley Research Group will sponsor the second in its Workshop Series of discussions involving participants from labor, the university, community, and business on Saturday May 19 at Stevenson Fireside Lounge. A panel on Robotics and the Automated Workplace begins at 10 am followed by High Technology and Employment at 1:30 pm.

CAREER PLANNING WORKSHOPS: May 24 Resume/Interviewing/Job Search, 7pm, CPPC. Recruiters: May 18, AMVIC Institute of Foreign Languages (Japan), Teachers of English as a foreign language, May 23, Alisal School District, Bi-lingual teachers (need formal interview). Technical Writing Alumni Panel: a technical writing Alumni Panel will be held May 23 from 6-8 in the CPPC. UCSC Alumni now working in the field will be here to discuss topics of interest in the Technical Writing field. Technical Job Search Workshop: computer science, physics, math and technical writing. Student participation workshops designed to aid the graduating senior in a thorough job search. Tues., May 22, 1:30-2:30. Wed., May 30, 4-5. Students interested in Health Science career: The CPPC has a wide range of audio cassettes on career options in Health Sciences. Anyone interested in discussing careers in Health Sciences are encouraged to make an appointment with adviser Rosejoanne Cirincione, x2183. Fulbright Grants Workshop: Diane Matus will be holding workshops for students interested in applying for Fulbright Grants. The workshops will be held on Thurs., May 24 from 3:30-4:30 in room 219 McHenry Library and on Fri., May 25 from 3:30-4:30 in room 219 McHenry Library. For sign-up and further information stop by 123 Central Services or call 429-2183 or x2183.

SENIOR THESIS ASSISTANCE IN CHICANO STUDIES: Offered by McHenry Library Reference Department for students writing senior theses or other major term papers in Chicano Studies. Each student will be scheduled for a one hour session. Search techniques for all appropriate library resources will be covered.

FREEZEWALK '84: will take place along the same route as last year's, on Sat. May 19. It will start promptly at 10am at the Louden Nelson Center, proceeding along W. Cliff Dr. to Natural Bridges Beach, and returning to the Louden Nelson Center along the same route. Registration begins at 9am. Details for the Freezewalk can be obtained by calling the Freeze Voter '84 office at 429-8755 or 458 9975, or by picking up a registration form at the office located at 320-G Cedar St., Santa Cruz.

WOMYNS' DANCE AT YWCA Saturday May 19, 8:30pm, featuring new Womyns Rock & Roll Band *Back Talk* with Lisa Pawlak, Karin Jessiphski of the Holy Sisters and Nancy Kaspar of the Pearl Divers. $2-4 sliding scale. 303 Walnut Ave, SC.

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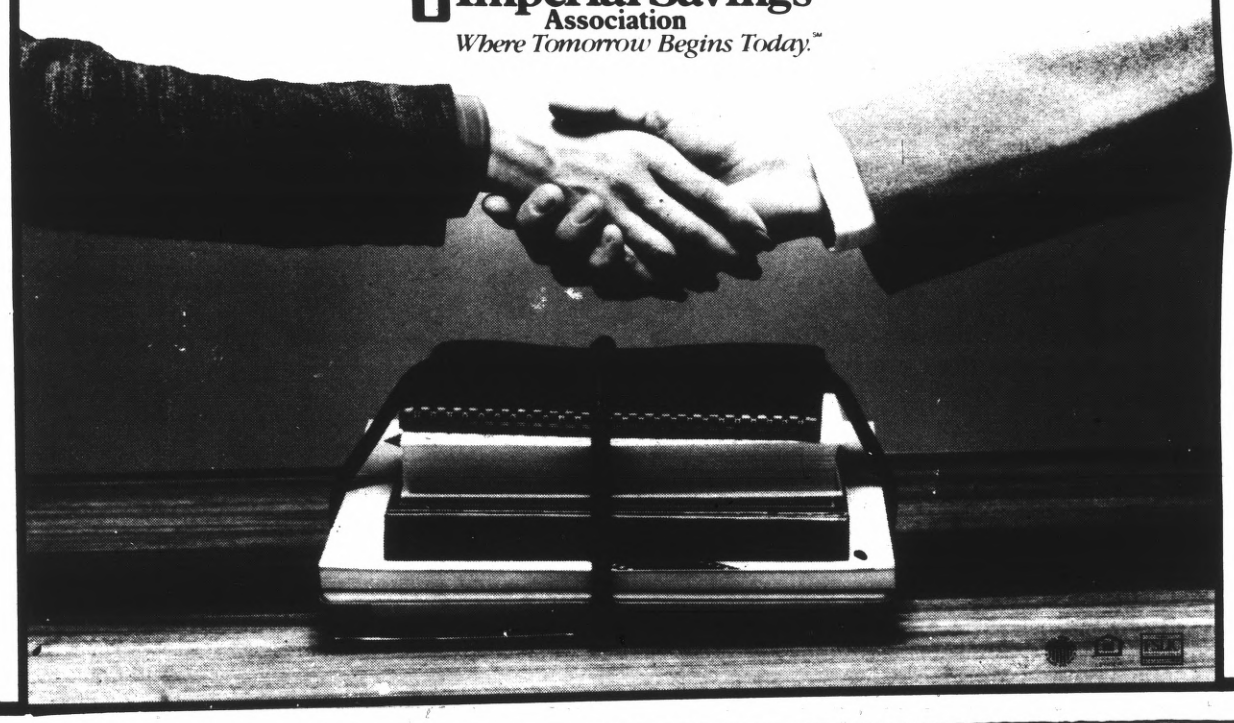

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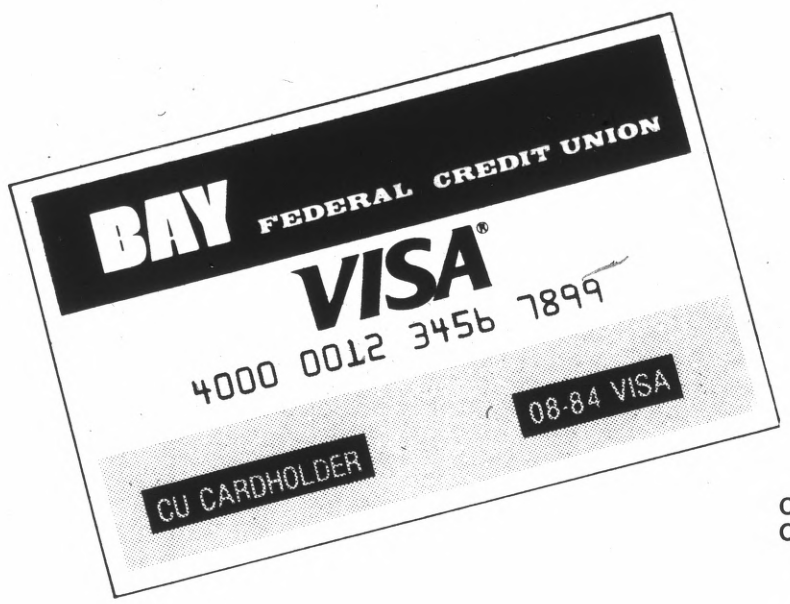

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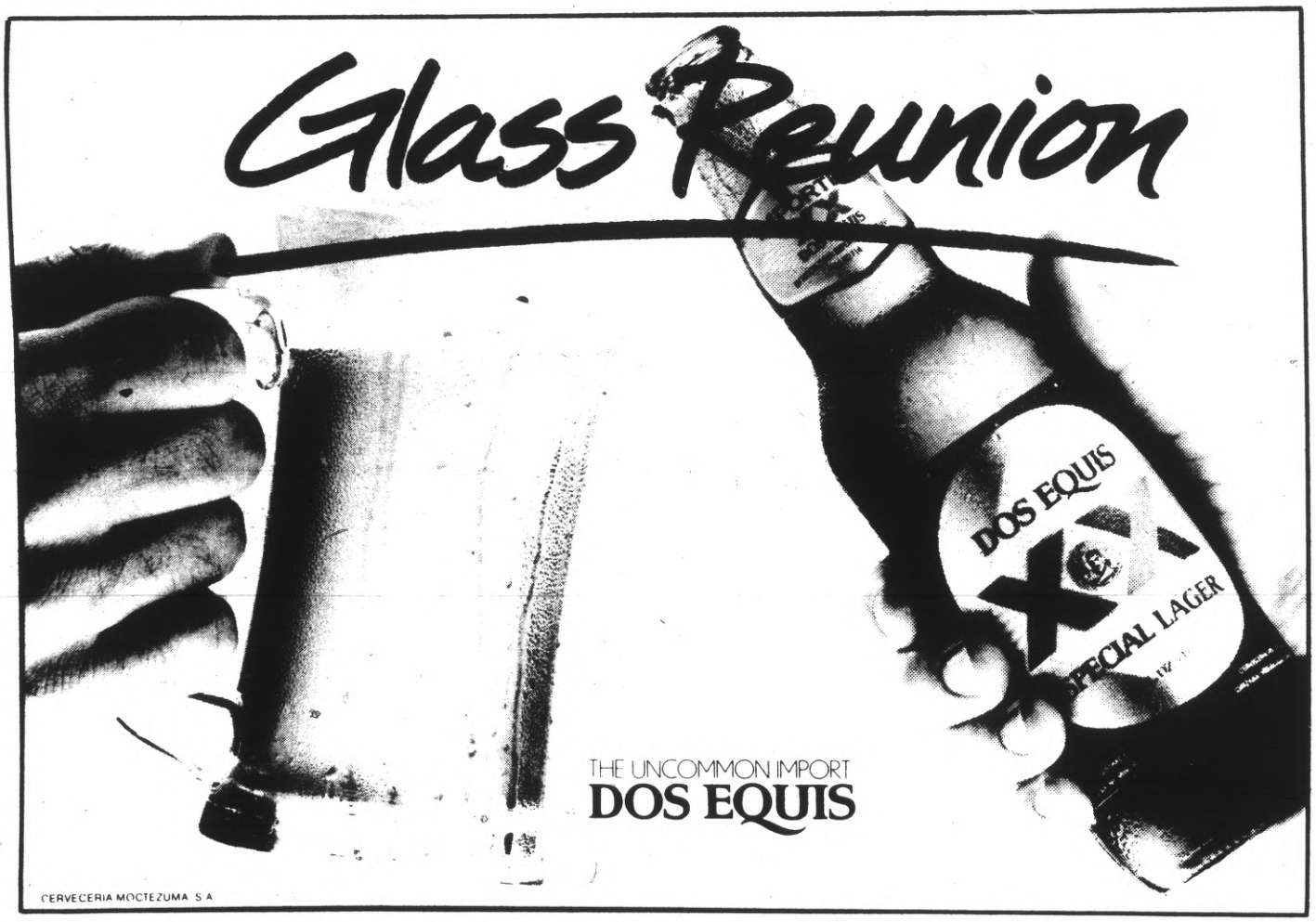

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Miscellaneous

Pen friends interested in corresponding with republican prisoners-of-war in Northern Ireland. Please contact: Ceire, P.O. Box 7142, Santa Cruz, CA 95061 with particulars for information.

Lost and Found

I lost my keys around Performing Arts last Friday (May 4th). They are on a long blue and yellow lanyard chain, and I really need them back. Please call Robin at 429-2430 with any info. Thanks.

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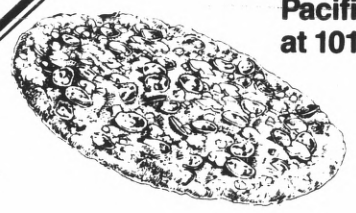

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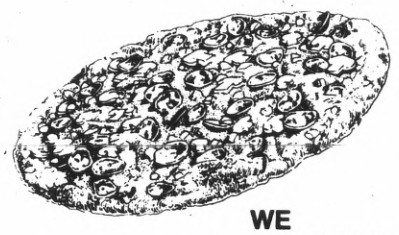

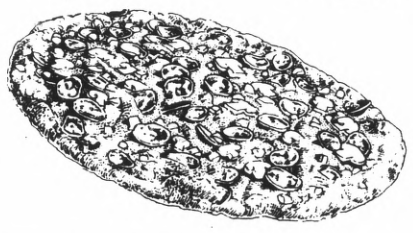

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